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## The Economy

## in Recovery and Expansion

A Revieru of 1955

ECONOMIC developments in 1955 were featured by the resumption of the long-term advance in the Nation's production and income without appreciable disturbance to the general stability of average prices. The rapid recovery

## Gross National Product

In Current and Constant (1947) Dollars

already under way at the start of the year progressed quickly into growth beyond previous achievements. By midyear output had risen above the highest previous rate--that of the spring of 1953-and had largely absorbed the additional production capacity provided by the technological advances and investment of the intervening period as well as the increase in the labor force.

Production continued to expand during the last half of the year. The rate of advance was less sharp, however, and more nearly commensurate with the long-term growth of the Nation's production potential. The Federal Reserve Board policy of credit restraint, instituted carly in the year and later strengthened, helped to check advances in demand beyond what could be matched by additional output. Production of houses and automobiles, which set yearly records in 1955 and contributed heavily to the earlier phase of the business advance, was moving downward at the year-end while output of most other major product groups was holding even or, more generally, still advancing.

For 1955 as a whole, the value of the gross national product totaled $\$ 387$ billion. Measured in dollars of constant purchasing power, this exceeded 1953 output, the previous high, by 4 percent and the reduced 1954 volume by 6 percent. Prices of consumer goods and services averaged about the same in 1955 as in 1954 but those of investment items and Government purchases-particularly of personal serv-ices--were higher, so that the dollar value of total output increased somewhat more than the volume of production.

## Substantial advance in consumption

The flow of goods and services to consumers, measured in constant dollars, expanded substantially more than the Nation's population last year and brought real consumption per capita $4 \frac{1}{2}$ percent above both 1953 and 1954. Last year's advance followed a 4 -year period in which per capita consumption expenditures had shown relatively little increase. Through 1953 rising defense requirements had largely absorbed increases in output in excess of population growth, while in 1954 consumer purchases had risen about in proportion to the population increase despite a decline in the Nation's output. Last year's rise in real consumption expenditures per capita represented a substantial part of the
total advance which has been achieved since the conversion from war to peacetime production was completed in 1947.

## Employment higher

The advance in business activity raised average civilian employment by 2 million to a record 63 million in 1955 . Unemployment was reduced from a monthly average of 3.2 million in 1954 to 2.7 million, or 4 percent of the civilian labor force, in 1955. While unemployment was still serious in certain localities with special problems, the number of major "areas of substantial labor surplus" in the U. S. Department of Labor classification dropped from 48 (out of 149 major areas) at the close of 1954 to 19 by the end of 1955. With the exception of 3 small centers, some reduction in unemployment over the year was reported in all major and minor areas still classified as labor surplus.

## Personal Consumption Expenditures Per Capita

In Constant (1947) Dollars


The expansion of output, consumption, and employment in the United States was part of a general improvement throughout most of the free world. Rising export and import trade reflected and contributed to the prosperity at home and abroad.

## Changes in pattern of production and income

Within the private nonfarm economy, sales and production in all major industrial divisions advanced in 1955, and in most cases exceeded any prior period. In general, the sharpest rises from the previous year occurred in those industries which had experienced relatively pronounced reductions in 1954-mainly manufacturing (and in particular the durable goods industries), mining, and transportation.

Dollar sales by durable goods manufacturers, which had dropped 11 percent from 1953 to 1954 , increased 18 percent in 1955 and those of nondurable goods manufacturers, which were off 1 percent in 1954, increased 13 percent in 1955. Federal Reserve Board indexes showed production gains for manufactured products of 10 percent from 1954 and 3 percent from 1953, and for minerals production of 10 percent from 1954 and 5 percent from 1953. On the railroads, freight-car loadings increased nearly one-eighth and almost equaled the 1953 number.

In contrast to these sectors, the service and financial industries, the utilities, trade, and construction had, for the most part, maintained or increased revenues and the scale of operations in 1954. In 1955 the pace of expansion in these sectors, although strong, was in the main less than in the industrial segments which had been more affected by the 1954 business adjustment. Nonetheless gains were as much as 9 percent in retail and 8 percent in wholesale sales, 12 percent in the value of new construction work put in place, and 15 percent in electric power production, where a strong growth trend was operative.

A parallel pattern of differential advance, largely associated with the recovery aspect of the year-to-year change, was evident in the distribution of the national income by type. With total national income up $71 / 2$ percent to $\$ 322$ billion in 1955, corporate earnings before tax, inclusive of the inventory valuation adjustment, rose 22 percent. Beforetax earnings of corporations had dipped rather sharply in 1954 and the subsequent advance approximately restored the ratio between profits and national income which had prevailed before the downturn in the summer of 1953.

Employee compensation, which on an annual basis had been reduced less than 1 percent in 1954 , rose $61 / \frac{1}{2}$ percent from 1954 to 1955 as employment increased, average working hours lengthened, and wage rates advanced. Hourly gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing averaged $\$ 1.88$ in 1955, up 7 cents from 1954; of this amount 5 cents represented higher straight-time rates. From December 1954 to December 1955 the advance in hourly earnings was 10 cents. Hourly earnings gains in nonmanufacturing industries varied, but apparently averaged less than in manufacturing on a percentage basis; in 1954 they had generally been larger than in manufacturing.

Most other types of earnings-nonfarm proprietors' income, rental income, and net interest-also increased in 1955. Fairly sizable advances in net private interest payments in the past few years, accompanying the advances in debt and in interest rates, have been gradually raising the interest share of national income from its postwar low, but in 1955 it still amounted to only 3 percent of the total as (-ompared with 7 percent in 1929.

The principal exception to the general income advance, and to the pattern of changes toward restoration of pre-1954 relationships, was the decline, for the fourth consecutive year, of the net income of farm proprietors. At about $\$ 11$ billion in 1955 farm proprietors' income was the lowest since 1942. Farm production set a record in 1955, but prices of agricultural products continued downward while no commensurate reduction occurred in farm costs.

## Growth of investment

Gross private investment in 1955 was valued at over $\$ 59$ billion. About half of the $\$ 12$ billion increase from 1954 occurred in inventory investment, which switched from liquidation of $\$ 3$ billion in 1954 to accumulation of a like amount in 1955. Residential construction increased $\$ 3$ billion, as did nonresidential construction and business purchases of equipment, taken together.

## Selected Monthly Business Indicators



With 1.3 million nonfarm dwelling units started, a number exceeded only in 1950 when the average unit was smaller in size, and with business investment in plant and equipment as high as in any previous year, the Nation in 1955 made substantial provision for the capital additions required for future expansion of production and consumption. After the first quarter of the year advances in business plant and equipment outlays, designed to expand capacity and replace or modernize worn out or outmoded facilities, were very widespread among the Nation's major industries.

Percentage advances in investment greater than in total output are, of course, typical of periods of business recovery. What distinguished the 1954-55 change in the disposition of the national output from most other such periods was that the increased proportion entering investment was not offset to any appreciable extent by a lower proportion entering personal consumption, but rather by a decline in the importance of Government purchases, particularly expenditures for national security purposes:

| Year | Total | Personal consumption expenditures | Gross private domestic, and net foreign, investment | Government purchases |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Federal national security | Other Federal and State and local |
| 1953 | 100. 0 | 63. 3 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 9. 1 |
| 1954 | 100. 0 | 65. 6 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 9. 4 |
| 1955 | 100.0 | 65. 2 | 15. 2 | 10. 5 | 9.1 |

In dollar terms, national security expenditures had fallen from a peak seasonally adjusted annual rate of over $\$ 53$ billion in the second quarter of 1953, just prior to the Korean armistice, to less than $\$ 41$ billion in the last quarter of 1954. They held, with only minor fluctuations, at the latter rate throughout 1955 but, with total output expanding, their proportion of the total continued downward. Thus it was possible for personal consumption and investment (including net foreign investment) each to increase its share of the total output by nearly 2 percentage points over the 2 -year period from 1953 to 1955.

## Changes in the Nation's saving

The $\$ 12$ billion advance in gross investment in 1955 implies an equal increase in the Nation's saving. That this was forthcoming without greater changes in the general price averages was the joint result of two circumstances: first, that unused resources and continuing expansion in capacity permitted a substantial rise in production, and hence in real income; and, second, that institutional arrangements were such that a major part of the additional income was channeled to corporations and, especially, to Government, where it resulted in a nearly equal increase in saving (or elimination of dissaving).

The second circumstance was particularly important last year since consumers were in a mood to spend rather freely; a $\$ 14 \frac{1}{2}$ billion increase in disposable personal income-which compared with the $\$ 27$ billion rise in gross national productwas more than matched by the rise in consumer spending.

Personal saving was consequently reduced by about $\$ 1$ billion, according to preliminary data. Corporations, on the other hand, increased dividend payments by less than the rise in their after-tax earnings, so that undistributed corporate earnings (exclusive of inventory gains and losses)
increased by nearly $\$ 2$ billion, providing funds for additional internal financing of corporate investment. With capital consumption allowances on privately owned fixed assets up by more than $\$ 2$ billion, the net result was a rise of nearly $\$ 3$ billion in total gross private saving. At $\$ 58$ billion, gross private saving in 1955 represented 15 percent of the gross national product, about the same proportion as in each of the 7 previous years.

The major change in the saving position occurred in the Government sector. In 1954 the combined deficit on income and product transactions of all governmental units had exceeded $\$ 7$ billion, and to that extent had offset saving in the private economy. From 1954 to 1955 total expenditures by all Governments for goods and services, transfer payments, interest, and subsidies scarcely changed, but personal tax payments and accruals of social insurance and business taxes increased by a total of nearly $\$ 9$ billion to convert the preceding year's deficit to a small surplus on income and product transactions in 1955. Thus, whereas in 1954 Government operations had to an important extent offset private saving, in 1955 they supplemented it to a small extent. With tax rates little altered, the rise in tax receipts or accurals was almost entirely the result of higher incomes and sales.

This method of presentation does not, however, stress sufficiently the place of corporate earnings in the change in the Nation's saving. Of the increase in Government revenues on income and product account, $\$ 4 \frac{1}{2}$ billion represented the rise in corporate profits tax accurals. If this figure is combined with the advance in undistributed corporate earnings, it appears that more than half of the total increase in the Nation's saving from 1954 to 1955 was rather directly related to the rise in corporate earnings before tax.

The importance of corporate profits and Government revenues in cushioning the impact of production changes on consumer income had also been noted from 1953 to 1954 when, despite a $\$ 4$ billion drop in gross national product, disposable income had increased by $\$ 4 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, lending strength to consumer spending and preventing the possibility of a downward spiral of income and expenditures developing. In that period the "automatic" operations of the economic and institutional structure, which included also an appreciable rise in unemployment benefits and other transfer payments, had been strongly supplemented by major reductions in tax rates, as well as by credit policies designed to encourage investment and spending.

## Tightening of credit

At the start of 1955 the Federal Reserve authorities were moving from a policy of monetary ease to one of active restraint in an effort to moderate the rise in investment demands. Actions taken were quickly reflected in short-term interest rates, which were already pressing upward because of the growing demand for funds. The higher cost of shortterm credit helped to restrain the sharp advance under way in businessmen's use of borrowed funds to finance inventory and other short-term capital requirements.

Costs of borrowing long-term investment funds increased on the average by about $1 / 4$ to $\frac{1 / 3}{1 / 3}$ of a percentage point and tended to dampen the growth in demand for long-term funds, especially for marginal or postponable programs. Costs of equity financing, on the other hand, were lowered by the continued rise of stock prices and fall in dividend-stock price ratios.

The impact of higher interest rates was particularly apparent in increasing discounts in the markets for federally supported mortgages. Downpayment and maturity terms on these mortgages were also tightened last summer from the unusually easy requirements prevalent in 1954 and early
1955. These developments were important in the slackened applications for guaranteed or insured mortgages in the latter part of 1955. By the fourth quarter such applications were off more than one-third from the exceptionally high rate of the year before and some easing of the restrictive features established in 1955 was undertaken in January of this year.

The rise in consumer spending from 1954 to 1955, which has already been noted, was pervasive and affected most categories of goods and services. However, well over one-third of the $\$ 16$ billion advance was in expenditures for durable goods, which in 1954 had accounted for only 12 percent of total consumer expenditures. The increase in sales of durables to consumers, amounting to $\$ 6$ billion on a year-toyear basis, was at once facilitated by the ready availability of consumer credit and the chief cause of its sharp advance during 1955.

Total consumer credit outstanding increased by one-fifth, or $\$ 6.1$ billion, from December 1954 to December 1955, and of this amount $\$ 5.4$ billion was in installment credit- $\$ 3.9$ billion in automobile paper alone.

## Price developments

The price pattern which emerged from 1955 developments differed only moderately from that of preceding years, despite the pronounced changes in the course of production and incomes. The stability manifested by the general price averages over the past few years was substantially maintained. On an annual basis, the consumer price index for city families varied less than 1 percent during the period from 1952 through 1955, while fluctuations in the annual indexes of prices paid by farmers for family living and of wholesale commodity prices were only a little larger. In each case the 1955 average differed from that of 1954 by less than 0.5 percent. Changes during 1955 were also small. At the year-end, the two consumer price indexes were only fractionally above December 1954, while the wholesale commodity price index was up 1.6 percent.

Broad differentials in price movements were also rather similar to those of past years. At the consumer level, prices of commodities, and particularly retail food prices, moved downward, as they had also done in 1953 and 1954, while the course of rents and other service prices-which had risen less than commodities since the prewar period-remained upward. At wholesale, prices of farm products and processed foods again declined, but more substantially than in 1954, while the average of other commodities moved higber.

The advance in wholesale prices of commodities other than farm products and foods was larger during 1955 than in other recent years and was concentrated in the last half of the year. From December 1954 to December 1955 the index of these prices increased by 4.2 percent, with more
than four-fifths of the rise occurring after June. Advances during this period were fairly pronounced in some commodity groups, particularly metals and metal products, forest products, and rubber and products.

## Situation at year-end

Expansion in total business continued throughout the year. The gross national product in the fourth quarter reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 397$ billion, and personal income a rate of $\$ 312$ billion, about $\$ 10$ billion and $\$ 9$ billion, respectively, above the year as a whole. Nonagricultural employment in December was 800,000 above the yearly average, after seasonal adjustment.

Advances were smaller than during the recovery phase, however, and in large measure were stemming from different sources, with some components moving downward. Thus gross private domestic investment and consumer expenditures for durable goods together accounted for almost fourfifths of the $\$ 26$ billion rise in the annual rate of gross national product from the third quarter of 1954 to the second quarter of 1955 , but for only one-fifth of the further $\$ 12 \not / 2$ billion advance in the shorter period from the second to the fourth quarters of 1955.

Within this total, too, decided changes were taking place. Residential construction activity moved down steadily after July, leading to steps to ease mortgage credit. In December the Federal Home Loan Bank Board acted to make additional funds available to saving and loan associations, and in January 1956 the maximum repayment period on Government guaranteed mortgages was returned to 30 years. Consumer spending for durable goods, particularly automobiles, also moved down in the fourth quarter, following a period of exceptionally large sales, and contributed to the elimination of overtime work in auto production. On the other hand, business spending for plant and equipment, which had started to move upward only last spring, was rising strongly during the second half, and business investment schedules indicated further advances in early 1956. Aside from pronounced fluctuations in dealer stocks of passenger cars, the rate of business inventory accumulation was fairly steady after the second quarter.

The remaining national product components-consumer purchases of nondurable goods and services, Government purchases, and net foreign investment, which as a group make up three-quarters of the product total and generally are less volatile cyclically-increased much more rapidly after the second quarter of last year than in the preceding three quarters. In the later period they contributed to the advance in total output in rough proportion to their weight, as a group, in the product total.

## National Income

## and Product in 1955

THE GENERAL character of economic activity last year, as portrayed in the national income and product accounts, was one of mounting strength. The recovery from the 1953-54 business readjustment which had begun in the latter half of 1954 carried output and sales to record volumes. After an initial period of selective advance, in which the automobile industry figured prominently, the rise in production became widespread, with the largest increases generally occurring in the industries where the previous declines had been most pronounced.
At $\$ 387$ billion, the gross national product exceeded the 1954 total by $\$ 26 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, or $7 \frac{1}{2}$ percent, and surpassed the previous peak year of 1953 by 6 percent. When allowance is made for price changes, the 1955 total is 6 percent above 1954 and 4 percent above 1953.
The national income measure of total production expanded similarly, from $\$ 2991 / 2$ billion in 1954 to $\$ 322 / 2$ billion last year. Marked increases occurred in most types of labor and property incomes. However, agriculture did not share in the general gain, as lower farm prices more than offset the rise of farm production to a record volume.

| [Billions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 |
|  |  |  |  | II | II | IV |
| Gross national product.-- | 364.5 | 360.5 | 387.2 | 369. 3 | 357. 6 | 397.3 |
| Change in business inventories | 1. 2 | $-2.9$ | 3. 2 | 4. 5 | $-2.7$ | 5. 3 |
| Final purchases | 363. 3 | 363. 4 | 384. 0 | 364.8 | 360.3 | 392. 0 |
| National security | 51. 4 | 43. 2 | 40. 8 | 53.2 | 43.6 | 41. 0 |
| Civilian_-...-.-. | 311.9 | 320. 2 | 343. 2 | 311.6 | 316. 7 | 351. 0 |
| National income. | 303.6 | 299.7 | 322.3 | 307.9 | 298.9 |  |
| Disposable personal income $\qquad$ | 250.4 | 254.8 | 269.4 | 250.9 | 253.9 | 276.6 |

The 1955 rise in total output reflected not only an increase in employment and in the number of hours worked, but also a rise in real product per man-hour. The rate of increase in productivity was particularly pronounced in 1955, after having slackened in 1954 partly as a consequence of the shift to a lower volume of production in the hard goods industries. Technological progress and the growing stock of capital equipment have been primary factors underlying the longterm advance.
Marked changes occurred last year in two of the areas that had dominated the movement of the gross national product
from 1953 to 1954. National security expenditures, which had been cut back sharply after the termination of the Korean conflict and continued to decline to the end of 1954, stabilized in 1955. In addition, inventory investment shifted direction, moving from liquidation to renewed accumulation. Combined, these two segments of the gross national product recorded a net rise of $\$ 31 / 2$ billion last year, as compared with a $\$ 12 \frac{1}{2}$ billion decline from 1953 to 1954 . The contrast between these movements is even more marked if the comparison is made between the second-quarter rates of 1953 and 1954, the high and low points respectively of these two years, and the fourth-quarter rate of last year.

## Increase in civilian purchases

Civilian final purchases, however, played the key role in the 1955 upturn. These purchases, which had increased substantially even during the period of business readjustment, moved ahead at an accelerated pace. Advancing by $\$ 23$ billion from 1954 to 1955, they accounted for more than four-fifths of the overall increase in the gross national product.

The pace of consumer spending quickened in 1955. A particularly steep rise occurred in automobile purchases which had declined moderately in the previous year. Residential construction followed a similar upward course, registering an increase for the year that was almost double the advance from 1953 to 1954.

Starting in the second quarter of 1955 , the rise was augmented by the recovery in business expenditures on new plant and equipment. The sharp rebound that occurred raised the fourth quarter 1955 seasonally adjusted annual rate of fixed business investment about $\$ 5$ billion above the low point in the first quarter. The change for the year as a whole was more moderate.

Responding to the increasing demand for a wide variety of community services, State and local government purchases continued to rise at a fairly uniform rate through the periods of contraction and recovery.

## Overall price indexes stable

As a result of these market developments, some key industries operated at or near capacity, and a number of basic commodities-notably steel, nonferrous metals, and some types of building materials-were in short supply at times during the year.
The buildup in total expenditures, coupled with substantial increases in business loans, automobile credit, and home mortgages, led the Government to shift from a policy of active credit ease to one of moderate restraints. Financial developments during the year are reviewed elsewhere in this issue of the Survey.

On the whole, however, the sharp advance in physical output maintained overall supply and demand in fairly even balance. General price indexes showed a substantial degree of stability. The composite of gross national product prices rose by only slightly more than 1 percent from 1954 to 1955 , approximately the same as the previous year-to-year change. Consumer prices, which affect the largest segment of the gross national product, remained virtually unchanged on the average. Prices underlying the other major components of final product rose moderately. Price developments, including those of raw and intermediate goods, are reviewed elsewhere in this issue.

## Year-end position

Gross national product continued to advance throughout 1955, but the rate of growth slackened somewhat during the second half of the year. In the fourth quarter the retardation was attributable to a marked slowdown in the rate of growth of final purchases, as expenditures for new cars and new houses dropped below the unusually high rates that were achieved earlier in the year, and other lines of expenditures, such as fixed business investment, showed a slower rate of growth. Partly offsetting these developments was a substantial increase in inventory investment which accounted for about one-half of the total increase in gross national product from the third to the fourth quarters.

Table 1.-Gross National Product or Expenditure in Constant Dollars: 1947-55 ${ }^{1}$
[Billions of 1947 dollars]

| Item | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross National Product .- | 232.2 | 243.9 | 241.5 | 264.7 | 282.9 | 293.3 | 306.5 | 300.5 | 318.8 |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 165.0 | 168.0 | 172.3 | 182.8 | 183.6 | 189.2 | 197.4 | 200.7 | 213.9 |
| Durable goods. | 20.6 | 21.3 | 22.4 | 27.2 | 24.2 | 23.9 | 26.7 | 26.9 | 32.4 |
| Nondurable goods | 93.1 | 93.3 | 94.7 | 97.2 | 99.0 | 102.3 | 105.3 | 106.5 | 111.9 |
| Services .-..-.-. | 51.3 | 53.5 | 55.2 | 58.4 | 60.4 | 63.0 | 65.4 | 67.4 | 69.6 |
| Gross private domestic investment | 29.7 | 38.8 | 28.1 | 45.3 | 45.2 | 39.1 | 39.6 | 36. 7 | 45.3 |
| New construction-- | 14.0 | 16.1 | 15.8 | 20.0 | 19.0 | 18.8 | 19.8 | 21.3 | 24.1 |
| Producers' durable equipment | 16.7 | 17.7 | 15.7 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 18.3 | 19.1 | 17.4 | 18.1 |
| Change in business inventories. | $-1.0$ | 5.1 | $-3.5$ | 7.0 | 7.8 | 2.0 | . 6 | $-1.9$ | 3.1 |
| Net foreign investment | 8.9 | 2.1 | . 8 | -1.1 | 2.3 | 1.6 | $-.3$ | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Government purchases of goods and services. | 28.6 | 34.9 | 40.3 | 37.7 | 51.8 | 63.4 | 69.8 | 61.7 | 58.5 |
| Federal. | 15.8 | 20.8 | 24.3 | 20.5 | 34.2 | 45.6 | 51.2 | 41.5 | 37.2 |
| State and local | 12.8 | 14.0 | 16.0 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 17.8 | 18.6 | 20.2 | 21.2 |
| Gross government product ${ }^{2}$ | 16.7 | 16.6 | 17.4 | 18.1 | 23.0 | 24.8 | 24.6 | 24.0 | 23.8 |
| Other gross product ${ }^{3}$ | 215, 6 | 227.3 | 224.0 | 246.6 | 259.9 | 268.5 | 281,9 | 276.4 | 295. 1 |

. For earlier years see July 1955 issue of the Survey of Current Business, pp. 22, 23. Compensation of general government employees.
3. Gross national product less compensation of general government employees, i. e. gross product accruing from domestic business, households, and institutions, and from the rest of he world.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Businesis Economics.

A large part of the fluctuations in the rate of inventory investment in 1955 was attributable to swings in automotive dealers' stocks. After increasing in the first half of the year, these underwent some liquidation in the third quarter to make way for the new models, and experienced a sizable build-up in the fourth. When automobile stocks are excluded, the aggregate of all other inventory investment showed a more even pattern of moderate accumulation, in line with the advance in overall economic activity.

## CONSUMER DEMAND

Consumer spending reached a new peak in 1955, rising to $\$ 252 \frac{1}{2}$ billion. The $\$ 16$ billion increment in these purchases accounted for over half of the advance in total national output. With average consumer prices essentially stable, the bulk of the rise represented an increase in the physical volume of goods and services-the largest year-to-year gain since 1946.

The advance in consumer buying last year was supported primarily by rising incomes stemming from the expanding volume of economic activity. Disposable personal income rose by $5 \frac{12}{2}$ percent, from $\$ 255$ billion in 1954 to $\$ 269$ billion in 1955. However, as in 1954, consumer spending increased at a somewhat faster rate, and the proportion of income saved dropped from 7 percent to 6 percent on an annual basis.

The disproportionate increase in consumer spending seems to have been associated primarily with the upsurge in automobile purchases in the financing of which consumer credit played an important role. Automobile paper accounted for almost two-thirds of the advance in consumer credit in 1955.

The following breakdown of personal saving by changes in major types of assets and liabilities clearly reflects these developments. As can be seen, the major changes were a substantial increase in the net accumulation of cash and securities and a similar advance in the rate at which consumers were incurring new debt. In addition there occurred a sizable drop in the growth of individuals' net investment in new homes, reflecting largely a rapid increase in mortgage debt. Changes in the other major components of saving were relatively small.

## Composition of Personal Saving

[Billions of dollars]

| [Billions of dollars] | 1954 | 1955 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net accumulation of cash and securities | 13 | 17 |
| Net increase in private insurance and pension reserves | 572 | 6 |
| Net liquidation of consumer debt | $-1 / 2$ | -5 |
| Net investment in nonbusiness real property ${ }^{\text {1 }}$-.-.---- | 2 | 1 |
| Net investment in noncorporate enterprises (including farms) ${ }^{2}$ | $-41 / 2$ | $-5$ |
| Errors and omissions | 3 | 3 |
| Personal saving | 181/2 | 17 |

1. Gross acquisitions of nonfarm dwellings together with nonprofit institutional construction less depreciation and the net increase in mortgage debt.
2. Gross investment in plant and equipment, plus the net change in inventories, less depreciation, and the net increase in mortgage and other debt.

## Durables lead advance

The expanded demand for consumer durables carried the total outlays for these goods up to $\$ 35 \%$ billion in 1955, a rise of one-fifth from the preceding year. (See table 2.) The dynamic character of this rise is emphasized by the fact that it accounted for over 20 percent of the total increase in the gross national product even though total purchases of consumer durables comprise less than 10 percent of the production aggregate.

The sharp spurt in purchases of automobiles and parts, from $\$ 12 \nmid 2$ billion in 1954 to $\$ 17$ billion last year, accounted for the major part of the advance in the durable goods total. These expenditures reflected not only a record number of passenger cars sold but also a shift to larger and more expensive models, and a wider acceptance of many optional accessories, particularly of the newer automatic varieties.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, auto purchases started to recover in the first half of 1954 from the drop experienced in the latter part of 1953. Their annual rate rose by about $\$ 1$ billion in the second half of 1954 , and by an additional $\$ 31 / 2$
billion in the first half of 1955 , when it reached $\$ 161 / 2$ billion. Although expenditures in the latter half of 1955 averaged slightly higher than in the first, this reflected an unusually high third-quarter rate which was not maintained in the closing quarter.

Purchases of consumer durables other than automobiles also displayed strength last year. Furniture was the leading gainer, although marked advances were also recorded in household appliances-notably laundry equipment, refrig-

## Gross National Product

 By Major Components
erators, and ranges-as well as in floor coverings and in radio and television receivers. The continuation of the steady expansion in new home construction and liberal credit terms, as well as the rising trend of personal income were important elements supporting demand for household durables.

## Rise in nondurables

The $\$ 5$ billion rise in consumer spending for nondurables last year was less concentrated in food purchases than had been the case for the past several years. These purchases, however, still accounted for three-fifths of the total dollar increase and for a larger share in real terms. Clothing purchases, in contrast, broke out of the narrow range within which they had fluctuated since 1951, and advanced to $\$ 20^{\frac{1}{2}}$ billion, a rise of about $\$ 1$ billion over 1954 .
The steadily expanding volume of passenger car traffic was reflected in a further advance in gasoline and oil expenditures. These rose by $\$ \frac{1}{2}$ billion, about the same as the average annual increase in the past decade. Tobacco purchases also rose in 1955 following a brief reversal of their uptrend in 1953-54.

## Services continue uptrend

Consumer expenditures for services continued their strong postwar growth in 1955. As in the past several years, the rental value of housing (including imputed rentals on owneroccupied homes) was enlarged by a substantial influx of newly constructed dwellings; new nonfarm housing starts amounted to 1.3 million units last year. Average rents also continued to rise from 1954 to 1955 but at a much slower rate than in any of the preceding years of the postwar period.
The steady expansion in the rental value of housing was accompanied by an even larger percentage rise in outlays for the related household operating services, particularly utilities. Electricity and gas consumption by households was up about 10 percent over 1954, with higher rates of consumption per household accounting for about two-thirds of this rise, and the increase in the number of users for the remainder. Telephone service showed a similar rate of advance last year, with the number of new subscribers accounting for about half of the total increase.
Expenditures for personal business services showed a much larger rise last year than they had the year before. This was primarily attributable to the sharp advance in interest on personal debt which reflected the increase in the volume of consumer debt outstanding and, to a lesser extent, the rise in average interest rates that occurred during the year.

## INVESTMENT DEMAND

Gross private domestic investment rose to $\$ 59$ billion in 1955 -an increase of one-fourth over 1954. The largest single factor was the $\$ 6$ billion shift in inventory invest-ment--from liquidation of $\$ 3$ billion in 1954 to an accumulation of more than $\$ 3$ billion last year. The remaining half ${ }^{\prime}$ of the increase occurred in fixed investment and was about equally divided between business capital purchases and new residential construction.
The boom in private nonfarm residential construction carried the total of these expenditures to $\$ 16 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in 1955 , almost one-fourth higher than in the preceding year. Outlays rose steadily within the $1954-55$ period to a crest in the third quarter of 1955 when they were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 17$ billion. They dropped to a $\$ 16$ billion rate in the final quarter, about the same as the rate for the first 3 months of the year. (A more detailed discussion of construction is presented in a subsequent section of this issue.)

Expenditures for new plant and equipment by nonagricultural business firms expanded over a broad industrial front in 1955 , totaling $\$ 281 / 2$ billion, about equal to the previous high in 1953 and 6 percent higher than in 1954, according to the Commerce-SEC survey. ${ }^{1}$ A sizable part of the rise last year, however, reflected the increase in capital goods prices for the year as a whole.

Table 2.-Personal Consumption Expenditures: 1953-55 [Billions of dollars]

|  | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Goods and services, total | 230.6 | 236.5 | 252. 3 |
| Durable goods, total | 29.8 | 29.3 | 35.3 |
| Automobiles and parts | 13. 2 | 12. 5 | 16. 8 |
| Furniture and household equipment | 12. 8 | 12. 9 | 14.3 |
| Other durable goods | 3. 9 | 3. 9 | 4. 2 |
| Nondurable goods, total | 118.9 | 120.9 | 125.9 |
| Clothing and shoes | 19.8 | 19.7 | 20.5 |
| Food and alcoholic beverages | 71. 9 | 73. 3 | 76.4 |
| Gasoline and oil..- | 6. 6 | 7. 2 | 7. 7 |
| Other nondurable goods | 20.6 | 20. 7 | 21.3 |
| Services, total | 81. 8 | 86.4 | 91.2 |
| Household operation. | 12. 1 | 12. 6 | 13. 6 |
| Housing. | 27. 9 | 29.8 | 31. 2 |
| Transportation | 7. 3 | 7. 3 | 7. 4 |
| Other services. | 34. 6 | 36.8 | 38. 9 |

[^0]Additions to productive facilities rose sharply during 1955, reversing the steady downtrend between the third quarter of 1953 and the first quarter of 1955. By year-end, capital outlays were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $\$ 31$ billion, as compared to $\$ 25 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in the opening quarter and $\$ 29$ billion in mid-1953. Capital programs reported by business indicated further expansion in spending in early 1956.

## Factors affeciing investment

Many factors contributed to plant and equipment demand in 1955. A high and increasing rate of sales sharply raised business net carnings- and, in some commodities, brought pressures upon capacity. Wage rate increases and selling competition increased the demand for more efficient productive facilities. New products and industrial processes, as well as the prospect of continued population growth and shifts, were also important investment incentives.

Rapidly increasing depreciation and amortization charges, near-record after-tax earnings, and a favorable securities market facilitated the financing of investment in 1955. Certificates of necessity under the rapid tax-amortization program were issued for about $\$ 3$ billion of defense facilities during the year. While substantially lower than in the years 1951 to 1953, this amount compares with less than $\$ 1$ billion of new certifications in 1954. In terms of value the bulk of the 1955 certificates were issued to electric power companies and railroads.
Manufacturers purchased almost $\$ 11 \frac{1}{2}$ billion of new plant and cquipment in 1955 . This amount was somewhat larger than in 1954 but moderately lower than in 1953.
The year 1955 witnessed a reversal of the prior downtrend in manufacturers' fixed investment. Capital outlays had fallen from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of almost $\$ 12$ billion during the first three quarters of 1953 to $\$ 10$ billion in the first quarter of 1955 . In the ensuing six months, they

[^1]returned to their previous high. They exceeded $\$ 121 / 2$ billion in the fourth quarter, and a further rise of over $\$ 3 / 4$ billion, at seasonally adjusted annual rates, was anticipated by manufacturers for the first 3 months of this year. During the recent upturn capital outlays by durable goods companies rose more rapidly than those by nondurable goods companies; an increase of about 30 percent from the first to the fourth quarter of 1955 in the former group compared with a 20 percent rise in the latter.

On an annual basis the largest relative gains in the durable goods industries were shown by the stone, clay and glass, and iron and steel industries. Nonelectrical machinery companies also stepped up investment sizably from 1954 to 1955. Autos and primary nonferrous metals reported reduced outlays on a year-to-year basis, but evidenced substantial upward spending trends within 1955.

Among the nondurable goods industries, higher expenditures in 1955 were made by petroleum, rubber, paper and textiles producers. Capital outlays by chemical companies fell from 1954 to 1955 ; after an exceptionally low first quarter, however, spending in the remaining quarters of 1955 was above the corresponding quarters of the previous year. Fixed investment by food and beverage producers during 1955 has shown stability at somewhat lower rates than in 1954.

## Nonmanufacturing outlays generally higher

Commercial companies in 1955 recorded their third successive year of increase in capital spending; other major nonmanufacturing industry groups showed recovery from reduced 1954 rates of expenditure. Capital outlays by the "commercial and other" group exceeded $\$ 9$ billion in 1955. the increase of nearly $\$ 1$ billion from the preceding year accounting for about two-thirds of the rise in aggregate plant and equipment expenditures.

Railroads increased their capital improvement programs in 1955 by about 10 percent while more moderate relative increases were made by other transportation firms and the utilities. Fixed investment by mining companies in 1955 changed little from 1954.

Within 1955, the largest relative increase was in railroads which, along with manufacturing, had experienced the sharpest cutbacks in capital outlays from 1953 to 1954. Railroad investment in the fourth quarter of 1955 was more than one-half again as large as the seasonally adjusted rate in the opening quarter of the year, and further increases were expected in early 1956. One of the striking features in the current capital goods situation is the rise in unfilled orders for freight cars from 15,000 on January 1, 1955, to 147,000 at the beginning of this year.

Capital outlays by the other major nonmanufacturing groups also advanced sizably-after seasonal allowancesthrough 1955. However, except for communications scheduled spending by these industries in early 1956 was at rates little different from the fourth quarter of 1955. Programs of communications companies indicated a further rise in the first quarter of 1956.

## Shift in inventory investment

Net investment in business inventories in 1955 amounted to over $\$ 3$ billion, as contrasted with a liquidation of similar magnitude in the preceding year. The liquidation of inventories was substantially reduced in the fourth quarter of 1954 and net accumulation occurred in each of the quarters of the past year. (See chart.) To a large extent, quarterly fluctuations reflected changes in retailers' stocks of new cars.

In terms of the current value of the net change, about twothirds of the accumulation of inventories in 1955 occurred in trade and one-third in manufacturing. Since inventory reductions in 1954 had been concentrated in manufacturing, the

1955 accumulation did not offset the previous year's decline in that industry although it did so in the aggregate.

Increases in the book value of inventories, which differ from the inventory component of gross national product by including changes in replacement costs, were somewhat larger in 1955 as industrial prices advanced, especially in the third and fourth quarters. These price rises had a strong effect on the book value of manufacturing inventories, particularly in the durables group.

## Manufacturers' inventory trends

In terms of book values, more than four-fifths of the advance in factory inventories in 1955 was in the durable goods industries, where the major liquidation of the previous year had also occurred. Book value increases were most substantial in the metal using industries (fabricated metals, machinery and transportation equipment) and accounted for the bulk of the increase registered by the heavy-goods group as a whole. Inventories of nondurable goods producers showed little change, except for small increases in the chemical, petroleum and rubber industries.

Working stocks were substantially expanded in 1955 in line with rising rates of production. On an overall basis, and in durable goods manufacturing, goods-in-process showed a larger increase than purchased materials; in nondurables goods manufacturing, on the other hand, purchased materials accounted for the entire rise in working stocks.

The expanding volume of deliveries and the pressure of rising orders during the year prevented any appreciable rise in finished goods stocks held by manufacturers. After allowance for seasonal variations, finished goods stocks of durable goods producers were virtually unchanged in book value during the first 6 months of 1955 ; a moderate increase

## Plant and Equipment Expenditures

Investment reaches record rate in late 1955 and early 1956 with manufactures leading broad advance

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS
40 -

occurred in the second half of the year. Among the nondurable goods industries fluctuations were minor throughout the year.

## Trade stocks rise

The change in automobile inventories was the major element in the advance in retail trade stocks in 1955, although some accumulation also occurred in apparel, food, and department stores. Wholesale inventories increased moderately. About one-half of the increase in the book value

Table 3.-Manufacturing and Trade Inventories: 1951-55 [Seasonally adjusted; end of period]


Book Values, Billions of Dollars


Stock-Sales Ratios ${ }^{1}$


[^2]of trade inventories was accounted for by automobiles, with the remainder about evenly divided between other retail trade and wholesale trade.

## Stock-sales ratios lower

The ratio of inventories to sales for manufacturing and trade combined declined during 1955 as a result of the relatively greater rise in sales than in stocks. (See table 3.) The ratio fell steadily in the first 6 months and showed little change in the third quarter. During the last quarter, it was fractionally above the midsummer ratio. At the yearend inventories of manufacturing and trade firms represented about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ months' sales-about as high a turnover rate as any in the last 5 years.

## Inventories

Nonfarm inventories were increased during 1955


Stock-sales ratios were lowered during the year as sales rose more rapidly


The largest decline in inventory-sales ratios occurred in the durable-goods manufacturing industries. As a result of the particularly sharp sales rise in this area, the end-of-year ratio of 1.9 months was a sixth smaller than that a year earlier. However, the fourth quarter rate was above the third quarter in all heavy-goods industries. This tendency for inventories to advance relative to sales late in the year centered in working stocks. The stock-sales ratio for nondurable goods producers dropped 8 percent over the year to 1.4 months' sales, one of the lowest rates in recent years. The drop occurred in the first half of the year. On an overall basis, the ratio showed little change thereafter.
Stock-sales ratios of trade firms showed less decline during1955 than did those of manufacturers. As in manufacturing, sales of durables expanded faster relative to inventories than those of nondurables. However, the ratio for durable goods dealers, at 1.9 for the end of the year, was up a little from the midyear ratio largely as a result of accumulation of motor vehicles. Retailers of nondurables reduced stocksales ratios slightly during the last 3 months of the year.

## Net foreign investment unchanged

Net foreign investment, which measures the excess of exports over imports of goods and services other than those financed by United States gifts and grants to abroad, remained negligible in 1955. The gross flow of both United States exports and imports registered gains from 1954 to 1955, as economic activity expanded both at home and in many foreign countries. However, these changes were of approximately equal magnitude and did not alter the balance. The increases in trade represented larger physical volume as unit values remained comparatively stable on a year-to-year basis.

## GOVERNMENT DEMAND

Combined Federal, State, and local government purchases of goods and services amounted to $\$ 76$ billion last year, about 1 percent below the 1954 total. A reduction in Federal purchases more than offset the continued rise in State and local outlays.

Federal Government purchases in 1955 accounted for about 12 percent of the gross national product, as compared with $131 / 2$ percent in 1954 , and with $16 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in the second quarter of 1953 when they were at their highest point in the postwar period.

National security expenditures continued to govern the movement of the Federal total. These outlays were stabie throughout 1955 at approximately the rate prevailing in the final quarter of 1954 . However, inasmuch as they had moved down from a higher rate during 1954, the total for 1955 was almost 6 percent below the prior-year figure. The bulk of the dollar decline was in outlays for hard goods. The impact of the reduction of 300,000 in armed force strength on total military payrolls was offset to a considerable extent by the increase in pay which became effective in April of last year.
State and local government purchases, in contrast, rose by almost $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion last year, continuing the steady uptrend that has characterized their postwar movement. At $\$ 30$ billion these outlays represented almost two-fifths of all public purchases. Employee compensation, which rose at about the same rate as in the preceding year, accounted for somewhat more than half of the total increase in 1955. Increases continued in both the number of persons employed and in average annual earnings. The advance in the total wage bill was divided about equally between public education and nonschool functions. The bulk of the remainder of the total advance last year was in construction expenditures, primarily for schools and highways. The increase in these programs, however, was less than in 1954.

Table 5.-National Income and Product, 1953, 1954, and 1955


1. Includes noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

## NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIES

All major industrial divisions except agriculture contributed to the $7 \frac{112}{2}$ percent advance in the national income last year. (See table 4.) Manufacturing, mining, and transportation, in which the decline after mid-1953 was mainly concentrated, showed a marked resurgence, with the first two of them rising to even higher levels than before the downturn. The declines in these industries had reflected the drop in expenditures for hard goods that had resulted primarily from the cutbacks in national defense outlays and in business inventory investment. Their subsequent resurgence mirrored the recovery last year in hard goods production, which was of civilian origin, and the advance in other types of output as well.

Income originating in the other nonagricultural industry divisions also rose appreciably last year, with gains ranging from : to 8 percent. With the exception of trade, which tempormily leveled out, these industries had continued to advance during the 1953-54 contraction, registering at that time a combined advance of $\$ 4 \frac{1}{2}$ billion which offset about half of the decline that had occurred in manufacturing, $\operatorname{minin}_{\varepsilon}$. and transportation.

## Rise in manufacturing

The recovery in manufacturing income, which had begun in the fall of 1954, broadened and accelerated in the first half of 1955 , as mounting purchases of automobiles and other consumer commodities, along with increased demands for construction materials, new capital equipment, and exports gave a sharp spur to industrial production.

In addition to covering this increase in final purchases, the advance in manufacturers' production was used to replenish inventories, particularly of durable goods, which had been liquidated during the previous decline, and to bring stocks into line with the rising volume of sales.

Although income originating in manufacturing continued to grow during 1955, the rate of advance tapered off in the second half of the year. Some strategic industries by then were operating close to capacity.

The sharp percentage rise in mining income was second only to that in manufacturing with which it is closcly allied. Income from this industry group also started to rise in the fourth quarter of 1954 , experienced its sharpest advance in the first 2 quarters of last year, and tended to level out in the second half. In addition to the stepped up demands of the metal processing and metal using industries associated with the recovery in hard goods production, there were continuing advances in the sale of petroleum and natural gas to both industrial and houschold consumers.

The rise in transportation was more gradual than in either manufacturing or mining, and continued throughout 1955. At the year-end the income flow from this industry was running at about the same seasonally adjusted annual rate as in the first half of 1953. The total for the year as a whole, however, was still slightly below the 1953 figure.

The other major nonagricultural industry divisions continued or resumed, as in the case of trade, their growth trends in 1955. Income in trade had dipped in the latter half of 1953 and early 1954 but recovered before the end of that year. Since mid-1954 trade income has advanced steadily with the upward course of consumer buying and business activity.

Earnings from contract construction continued to rise on an annual basis but dipped in the last quarter. Income originating in communications and public utilities, services, and the finance group all followed gradual uptrends that have been in evidence since the end of World War II.

Table 4.-National Income by Major Industrial Divisions: 1953-55

| Item | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Absolute } \\ \text { Chante } \\ \text { chat-5 } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent- } \\ & \text { ag } \\ & \text { change } \\ & 1955-55 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All industries, total | 303.6 | 299.7 | 322.3 | 22.6 | 7.5 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. | 16. 8 | 16. 6 | 15. 8 | -. 8 | -4. 8 |
| Mining | 5. 6 | 5. 2 | 5. 8 | . 6 | 11. 5 |
| Contract construction | 15. 3 | 15. 7 | 16. 2 | . 5 | 3. 2 |
| Manufacturing | 96.7 | 89. 9 | 101. 8 | 11.9 | 13. 2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade.-..... | 51.8 | 52.0 | 55. 5 | 3. 5 | 6. 7 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate. | 26.3 | 27. 9 | 29.4 | 1.5 | 5. 4 |
| Transportation_-...- | 15.8 | 14. 6 | 15. 5 | 9 | 6.2 |
| Communications and public util- ities | 10. 1 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 9 | 8. 3 |
| Services. | 28.7 | 29.8 | 31.6 | 1. 8 | 6. 0 |
| Government enterprises and government | 35.1 | 35. 3 | 37. 1 | 1. 8 | 5.1 |
| Rest of the world | 1. 4 | 1. 8 | 2. 0 | 2 | 11.1 |

Souree: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
Income in agriculture ran counter to the generally favorable trend last year, showing a further decline. The total volume of farm marketings exceeded the record that had been set in the previous year. Prices for both crops and livestock averaged lower than in 1954, however, and resulted in a reduction in aggregate receipts. A review of farm production is presented elsewhere in this issue of the Survey.

The increase in income originating in government, which is measured by compensation of government employees, was attributable mainly to the further expansion in State and local payrolls. The Federal Government total advanced slightly, reflecting an increase in civilian compensation which was partly offset by a decline in military payrolls.

## TYPES OF INCOME

All major types of income, with the exception of that of farm proprietors, shared in the advance in the national income last year. The marked increases in employee compensation and in corporation profits more than offset the declines that had occurred in these shares in 1954. The 1955 advance reflected to a large degree the strong recovery that was made in industries that had lost ground from 1953 to 1954.

Total compensation of employees in 1955 was roughly 6 percent higher than in either of the two preceding years. The bulk of the advance was in private industry payrolls. Private wages and salaries amounted to $\$ 173$ billion, as compared with $\$ 1621 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in 1954 and $\$ 164 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in 1953. These payrolls started to advance in the fourth quarter of 1954 after remaining comparatively stable in the three preceding quarters.

Durable goods manufacturing was the most important factor in the initial upturn, accounting for about threefourths of the rise in that quarter. The advance was greatly accelerated in the first half of 1955 as the pick-up in industry became more general. Payrolls both in nondurable manufacturing and in nonmanufacturing industries made increasing contributions to the overall rise. In the second half of the year the growth of private payrolls slackened. In the third quarter the rate of increase in the manufacturing industries slowed. In the fourth, these industries moved ahead at a somewhat faster pace, and the further slowdown in the total private payroll advance stemmed from the movement in a number of nonmanufacturing industries.

## Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments



## Factors in payroll change

The rise in average hourly earnings was the most important element in the $195^{\circ}$ payroll increase. This factor and the lengthened workweek together accounted for approximately two-thirds of the total advance, with the remainder attributable to the rise in employment.

The principal exception to this fairly general pattern was in the durable goods manufacturing industries. Here, employment was the most important element in the substantial payroll increase that occurred, just as it had been the dominant factor in the decline from 1953 to 1954 . The increase in the number of production workers in these industries accounted for about two-fifths of the 1955 payroll rise, increased wage rates for an additional one-third, and the longer workweek for the balance.
The general pervasiveness of the increase in average annual earnings per full-time employee from 1954 to 1955 is shown by table 6 . The $4 \frac{1}{2}$ percent advance in the allindustry average, which resulted from changes in hours worked as well as the further rise in basic wage rates, was about twice as large as the 1953-54 increase. Gains in manufacturing, mining, communications and public utilities, and government, were between 5 and 6 percent, while those in other industry divisions were smaller.

Additional light is cast on the earnings rise in manufacturing by the data on average hourly earnings of production workers who comprise four-fifths of all employees in manufacturing. As shown in table 7, year-to-year increases in hourly pay were evident in all but one of these industries In the durable goods group, the average rise of over 4 percent contrasted with a $2 \frac{1}{2}$ percent increase from 1953 to 1954 whereas hourly earnings in the nondurable goods industries advanced at the same rate, 3 percent, in both periods.

Full-time equivalent emplorment in the economy as $\varepsilon$ whole rose by almost 2 percent in 1955. A substantial pari of the increase was in the manufacturing industries althougl the peak of 1953 was not recovered. Large employment gains were registered also in wholesale and retail trade anc services, with smaller advances in finance, transportation and public utilities. The other major industrial divisions showed small declines over the vear.
In manufacturing, the employment gains (like the in creases in hours and hourly wage rates) were most pro nounced in the durable goods industries. The number o production workers in these industries was 5 percent highe than in 1954, with the percentage increases in automobile: and primary metals considerably in excess of this average

The impact of the increase in hours of work last year wa most important in manufacturing, mining and transporta tion. Within the latter two industry divisions the advanc in hours worked was particularly marked in bituminous coa mining and in railroads and accounted for most of the in crease in their payrolls.

In the durable goods manufacturing industries, the pre vious reduction in hours was halted in the summer of 195 and the advance started in the third quarter, preceding th rise in employment. The increase continued through th second quarter of 1955 and tended to level out thereafter For the year 1955 as a whole, average weekly hours of worl were restored to their 1953 position, about 1 hour above th 1954 average.

In the nondurable goods industries, hours started to edg forward early in 1954, but otherwise showed a quartert pattern similar to that in the hard goods industries, and for the year as a whole, a similar percentage rise.

In the other industrial divisions for which separate infor mation is available the effect of increased hours was rela tively unimportant. In fact, in two large industries, reta
trade and contract construction, the average workweek was reduced fractionally.

## Mixed trends in proprietors' income

Diverse trends in the major components of proprietors' and rental income held the increase in their combined total to $\$ 1 / 2$ billion last year. Nonfarm business and professional income advanced by approximately $\$ 1 \frac{1}{2}$ billion, showing a moderate uptrend throughout 1954 and 1955. Rental income of persons increased fractionally, about the same as in the preceding year. The net income of farm proprietors, on the other hand, showed a reduction of about $\$ 1$ billion which stemmed primarily from the further weakening in agricultural prices as noted earlier. The advance in nonfarm business and professional income in 1955 was widely distributed industrially. The largest part of the increase occurred in trade establishments and reflected the spurt in retail activity which was paced by the record volume of auto sales.

Net interest showed a further substantial advance in 1955, increasing from $\$ 91 / 2$ billion to $\$ 101 / 2$ billion. Throughout the postwar period this type of income has had a pronounced uptrend, reflecting mainly the increased volume of private lending and borrowing activity which has been an important element in the postwar prosperity.

## Corporate profits

Preliminary information on corporate profits for 1955 is available so far for the first three quarters of the year. The present annual review assumes, on the basis of indirect evidence at hand, that no major changes occurred from the third quarter to the fourth.

Corporate profits before taxes as measured for national income purposes, excluding inventory gains and losses, recovered sharply last year. The advance from 1954 amounted to one-fifth, or more than $\$ 7$ billion, and carried the total for 1955 past the $\$ 41$ billion mark, $\$ 4$ billion above 1953 and more than $\$ 1$ billion above the previous all-time high for 1951.

When the rise began in the autumn of 1954, concurrently with the rapid recovery of production and sales, it centered largely in industries which had shown particularly marked declines in 1953-54. Certain branches of durables manufacturing and transportation, in particular, recorded sharp gains. During 1955, however, increased profits in almost every segment of corporate business accompanied the spreading of recovery and the transition from recovery to net new growth in the national income.

Corporate profits rose rapidly in the first half of the year. No additional major advance seems to have occurred thereafter; but most industries were apparently able to maintain or expand somewhat their earlier gains.

With the 1955 improvement, the overall percentage growth in corporate earnings over the past 3 years has very nearly matched that in the total flow of income from corporations. However, the current ratio of profits to income originating is still below the postwar peaks reached in 1950 and 1951. Postwar developments in corporate profits were discussed in a special report in the January Survey.

Inventory gains, which were negligible in 1954, amounted to about $\$ 2$ billion in 1955 as price advances carried the replacement-cost value of metals and various other inventory goods above the book values at which such goods were charged to sales. Book profits before taxes, including inventory gains, thus increased more sharply than the national income measure of corporate earnings. At over $\$ 43$ billion for the year, book profits were more than 20 percent above

1954, and exceeded the previous record level of 1951 by approximately $\$ 2$ billion.

Inasmuch as the total effective rate of Federal and State taxes on corporate profits appears to have been substantially the same in 1955 as in 1954, corporate tax liability and net income after taxes rose in line with before-tax profits. Taxes at close to $\$ 22$ billion-equal to about one-half of book profits before taxes-amounted to $\$ 41 / 2$ billion more than in 1954. Profits after taxes showed a like advance, and their estimated total, also approaching $\$ 22$ billion, in 1955 was second only to that of 1950 . Although before-tax profits were lower in 1950, the effect of this difference on the net after taxes was more than offset by that of the lower preKorean tax rates.

## Corporate Profits


U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics $56-8-8$

Dividend payments in 1955 are estimated to have been about $\$ 11$ billion, up $\$ 1$ billion from 1954 , and maintained a rather steady uptrend. Most of the recent variation in after-tax profits has been reflected in retained earnings rather than in disbursements.

## Industry pattern of profits in 1955

The preliminary data now available indicate that except for a generally more volatile movement the industry pattern of last year's improvement in profits strongly resembled that described above for national income. While over half the total increase in before-tax book profits occurred in manufacturing, every industry division is estimated to have earned higher profits in 1955 than in 1954.

The seasonally adjusted annual rate for the JanuarySeptember period last year was above the 1954 total by close to $\$ 9$ billion, or one-fourth. About $\$ 6$ billion of this advance reflected a one-third increase in profits in manufacturing, which together with the mining and transportation divisions
had been particularly affected by the 1943-54 decline. Transportation also showed marked recovery in 1955 , while the annual rate of net income in mining in the first 9 months is estimated to have surpassed its 1953 level last year. (Corporate income in this and other divisions is measured before depletion, in the national income statistics.)

Other nonfarm industries likewise resumed or continued their postwar profits rise and the January-September annual rates topped 1953 by significant margins. The 1954-55 advances represented chiefly a net growth above the previous peaks of recent years in most of these cases: the utilities group, construction, finance, insurance and real estate, and the "rest of the world" industry. A substantial relative rise indicated for trade, like that in manufacturing, consisted in considerable part of recovery from the earlier setback, though each of these two divisions is estimated to have shown 9 -month annual rates of before-tax profits well above the 1953 totals.

Within manufacturing, the annual rate of profits through September in the durable goods industries rose more than 40 percent above the 1954 total, a percentage increase nearly twice that of the nondurables. Profits in the latter, it should be noted, had not declined as much as those in the durable lines in the preceding year. Autos and the primary metals groups accounted for the major part of the durables increase, which was also marked by advances in lumber and in the stone, clay and glass group as demand for building materials strengthened. After midyear the machinery and transportation equipment industries seem to have replaced the automobile group among the chief centers of expansion. For the year as a whole, business and consumer demands combined to push durables manufacturing profits to a new high.

While increases in the nondurables were more limited, the annual rates of profits in the first 9 months of 1955 exceeded those for the year 1953 in nearly every industry line. Im-
portant advances from 1954 were recorded in chemicals, which accounted for almost 40 percent of the total nondurables increase, and in rubber and leather. Textiles also moved up sharply, reversing the severe setback of the previous year.

Table 6.-Employment, Payrolls, and Average Annual Earnings by Major Industrial Division: 1954-55

| Itcm | Number of fulltime equivalent employees : |  | Wares and salaries |  | A verage annual carnings per full-time employee |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Data in thousands |  | Millions of dollars |  | Dollars |  | Poreent change 1954-55 |
|  | 1954 | 1955 | 1954 | 1955 | 1954 | 1955 |  |
| All industries, total. | 53,311 | 54,270 | 196, 244 | 208, 482 | 3,681 | 3,842 | 4.4 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishcries | 2,068 | 2, 032 | 3, 464 | 3, 473 | 1,675 | 1, 709 | 2.0 |
| Mininw. | 376 | 767 | 3,403 | 3,552 | 4,385 | 4, 631 | 5.6 |
| Contract construction | 2, 580 | 2,557 | 11.275 | 11,367 | 4,370 | 4,445 | 1.7 |
| Manufacturing | 16,015 | 16, 584 | 66, 037 | 72, 102 | 4, 123 | 4,348 | 5.5 |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 9,629 | 9,834 | 34, 736 | 36,578 | 3,607 | 3, 220 | 3.1 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 2,053 | 2,127 | 8,138 | 8.739 | 3,964 | 4,109 | 3. 7 |
| Transportation. .-.----.-..... | 2, 562 | 2,595 | 11,691 | 12,204 | 4,563 | 4,703 | 3.1 |
| Communications and public utilities. | 1,389 | 1,409 | 5, 883 | 6, 268 | 4, 235 | 4,449 | 5.1 |
| Services. | 6,420 | 6.683 | 17,770 | 18,886 | 2,768 | 2,826 | 2.1 |
| Government ${ }^{2}$ | 9,819 | 9,682 | 33,847 | 35,313 | 3,447 | 3,649 | 5.9 |
| Addendum: <br> All private industries | 43,492 | 44, 588 | 162,397 | 173, 169 | 3,734 | 3,884 | 4.0 |
| All private nonfarm industries. | 41,562 | 42,692 | 159, 322 | 170,092 | 3,833 | 3,984 | 3.9 |

1. Full-time equivalent employment measures man-years of full-time employment of wage and salary earnors and its equivalent in work performed by part-time workers. Full-time employment is defined simply in terms of the number of hours which is custimary at a par ticular time and place. For a full explanation of the eoncept, see Sorvey of Cubrent Busness, June 1945, pp. 17-18.
2. Includes government enterprises and rest of the world.

Source: U.S. Department of Commeree, Office of Business Economics

Table 7.-Production Workers in Manufacturing: Employment, Hours, and Average Hourly Earnings

|  | 1955 empheyment |  |  |  | Hours worked per week in 1955 |  |  |  | Average hourly earnings in 1955 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annual average (1,000) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { fromn } 1954 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { fth } \\ \text { quarter } \\ \text { averraze } \\ (1,000) \end{gathered}$ | Percent change from 4th quarter 1954 | Annual average | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } 1954 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { quarter } \\ & \text { average } \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from 4th quarter 1954 | Annual average | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { change } \\ \text { from } 1954 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { quarter } \\ & \text { average } \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from 4th quarter 1954 |
| Manufactures | 13,064 | 3.8 | 13, 182 | 6.7 | 40.7 | 2.5 | 41.2 | 2.5 | \$1.88 | 3.9 | \$1.92 | 5.5 |
| Durable goods | 7,550 | 5.1 | 7,822 | 9.2 | 41.3 | 2.7 | 41.9 | 2.7 | 2.00 | 4.2 | 2.05 | 5.7 |
| Ordmane and aceessories | $\times 9$ | $-23.3$ | 84 | $-14.3$ | 40.7 | 1.2 | 41.1 | 1.2 | 2.05 | 3.5 | 2.09 | 4.0 |
| Lumber and wood products, exespt furniture | ${ }_{3}^{686}$ | 7.4 5.9 | 697 <br> 822 <br> 8 |  | 40.9 41.4 | .7 3.2 | 40.8 42.3 | $-.7$ | 1.68 | 3.1 2.1 | 1.69 1.65 | 1.8 4.4 |
| Stonc, clay and elass products | 460 | 6.7 | 476 | 8.7 | 41.5 | 2.2 | 41.9 | 1.7 | 1.85 | 4.5 | 1. 89 | 5.0 |
| Primary motal industrics. | 1.098 | 10.8 | 1,148 | 16.4 | 41.2 | 6.5 | 41.9 420 | 6.19 | 2. 24 | 7.2 | ${ }_{2}^{2.31}$ | 7.9 5.9 |
| Fabricated metal products | 877 | 4.7 | 908 | 8.2 | 41.5 | 2.0 | 42.0 | 1.9 | 1.98 | 4.2 | 2.03 | 5.2 |
| Muchinery exeppt dectrical | 1. 167 | 1.7 | 1,213 | 10.6 | 41.8 | 3.0 | 42.6 | 5. 2 | 2.09 | 4.0 | 2.14 | 5. 4 |
| Electrical machinery ...... | 829 | 4.3 -5.4 | 878 | 8.8 | 40.7 409 | 2.3 | 41.5 | ${ }_{1} 2.5$ | 1. 88 | 3.3 | 1. 91 | 3.8 4.3 |
| Transportation equipment, exeept automobiles | 7699 | -5.4 | 705 | 2.4 | 40.9 42.8 | 1.2 <br> 5.4 <br> 1 | 41.1 | 1.0 1.4 | 2. 15 | 2.9 4.5 | 2. 2.30 | 4.3 4.9 |
| Instruments and related products. | 220 | $-1.3$ | 226 | 3.7 | 40.8 | 2.0 | 41.6 | 3.2 | 1.90 | 3.8 | 1. 94 | 4.9 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries. | 385 | 1.6 | 402 | 4.4 | 40.6 | 1.8 | 41.3 | 2.0 | 1.66 | 3.1 | 1.69 | 4.3 |
| Nondurable goods | 5,514 | 2.0 | 5,660 | 3.4 | 39.8 | 2.1 | 40.4 | 2.3 | 1.71 | 3.0 | 1.74 | 4.2 |
| Food and kindred products. | 1,095 | -. 5 | 1,126 | . 7 | 41.2 | . 5 | 41.8 | 1.5 | 1.75 | 4.8 | 1. 80 | 6.5 |
| Tobaceo manufactures | ${ }_{9}^{93}$ | -1.1 | 104 | -1.0 | 38.6 | 2.4 | ${ }_{4} 39.1$ | 2.9 | 1.34 | 3.1 | 1.32 | 3.1 3.6 |
| Textile mill products- | - ${ }^{988}$ | 4.6 | $\begin{array}{r}996 \\ \hline 1,132\end{array}$ | 1. 4 | 40. 36 | 4. 7 | 41.1 | 3.5 <br> 3.6 | 1.39 | 2. 2 | 1.42 | 3.6 1.5 |
| Apparel and other finished textile product Paper and allied products.. | 1,089 451 | 4. 1 | 1, 462 | 6.5 4.7 | 36.6 43.1 | 1.8 | 37.3 43.6 | 2.1 | 1.34 1.83 | - 4.6 | 1. 87 | 5.1 |
| Printing and publishing... | 523 | 1.8 | 537 | 3.5 | 38.9 | 1.3 | 39.4 | 2.1 | 2.35 | 3.5 | 2.37 | 3.0 |
| Chemicats and allied products. | 548 | 3.0 | 558 | 4.5 -1.7 | 41.4 |  | 41.6 | 9.7 | 1.99 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2.03}$ | 5.7 |
| Petroleum and coal products. |  | -2.3 | 170 230 | -1.7 | 41.1 | 5. 7 | 41.5 42.2 | 2.0 | 2.36 2.09 | 4.0 6.1 | 2.41 2.15 | 5.7 6.4 |
| Rubber produets | 218 <br> 342 | 11.8 3.3 | 230 342 | 12.7 3.0 | 41.7 37.9 | 5.0 <br> 2.7 | 42.2 38.5 | 2.7 4.6 | 2.09 1.41 | 2. 21 | 1. 44 | 6.4 3.6 |



## Financial Developments

SDEVERAL noteworthy features stand out in the financial developments of 1955. Total gross private saving reached a record volume, despite a small reduction from 1954 in personal saving. There was improvement in government accounts as receipts increased while expenditures were maintained at about the 1954 level. Business and consumers made much greater use of borrowed funds in achieving the enlarged volume of private investment and purchases of consumer durables in 1955, and outstanding private debt climbed to a new high.

The greatly enhanced demands for borrowed funds, coupled with restraining actions taken by monetary authorities, resulted in upward pressure on interest rates. On the other hand, the cost of equity financing tended downward in 1955 as stock prices continued the rapid advance initiated in late 1953; the gain in the overall stock-price average was more pronounced than the rise in corporate earnings and dividends, so that earnings-price ratios and dividend yields reached new lows for the postwar period.

Despite the rapid rise in debt in 1955 the private economy ended the year in a fairly satisfactory financial position, founded primarily on a record flow of income and further improvement in liquid asset holdings.

## Gross private saving up moderately

Total gross private saving in 1955 approached $\$ 58$ billion, about $\$ 3$ billion more than in 1954 . (Table 1.) This gain was, however, far less than the $\$ 1.2$ billion rise in gross private investment from 1954 to 1955 . While gross corporate business saving expanded sharply in 1955 in response to higher incomes, personal saving was somewhat lower as consumers spent a higher proportion of their available income. The rate of consumer spending tapered toward year-end, but for 1955 as a whole, personal saving equaled 6 percent of disposable personal income. Although this was the lowest ratio since 1950 , it was about the same as that prevailing in 1950 and somewhat higher than for the earlier postwar period.

The gap between the relatively small rise in private saving and the large gain in investment was offset in the government accounts. Federal expenditures on income and product accounts exceeded receipts by over $\$ 6$ billion in $1954-a$ deficit which drew on private sources for financing. ${ }^{1}$ Re-

[^3] which appear in regular budget and cash accounts.
ceipts expanded by $\$ 7$ billion from 1954 to 1955 reflecting higher consumer and business incomes. At the same time, expenditures were lower by $\$ 2$ billion. Thus, in 1955 the Federal income and product accounts recorded a surplus of over $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion. State and local governments in 1955 operated at about the same deficit as in 1954, with a $\$ 2$ billion rise in receipts offset by increased expenditures.

On cash and "conventional" bases (as distinct from that shown in the national income accounts) the govermment sector operated at a deficit in 1955 as in the precoding year. Thus, in terms of cash flows, payments of Federal, State and local government units amounted to $\$ 100$ billion for calendar year 1955 , up by nearly $\$ 5$ billion from 1954 and receipts expanded by almost the same amount to a total of $\$ 98$ billion, leaving the "cash" deficits approximately unchanged at roughly $\$ 2$ billion in 1954 and 1955. A deficit also appeared in the regular or administrative budget in 1955 although the excess of expenditures was somewhat reduced from 1954.

## Business requirements for funds expand

Gross additions to real and financial assets of nonfinancial corporations amounted to $\$ 43$ billion in 1955 of which $\$ 28$ billion represented increases in the gross book value of real assets-plant and equipment and inventories. The remainder, or $\$ 15$ billion, represented additions to customer receivables, cash and other financial resources. The gross increase in total corporate assets last year was more than double the rise in 1954. Plant and equipment outlays were $\$ 2$ billion higher than in 1954; the book value of inventories expanded by $\$ 4$ billion in 1955 compared with a net reduction of $\$ 2.8$ billion the previous year. Other current assets, principally customer receivables and cash resources, grew by more than $\$ 14$ billion in 1955 in contrast to a negligible net change in 1954.

## Rise in external financing

As in the past, internal sources supplied a major share of total financing requirements of corporate business. Retained earnings (inclusive of inventory profits) and depreciation allowances of nonfinancial corporations amounted to roughly $\$ 24$ billion in 1955 , $\$ 5$ billion higher than in 1954. While dividend payments rose in response to the improved earnings of business, the share of after-tax profits kept in
business was increased from 1954 to 1955. Depreciation allowances were also stepped up, reflecting not only the expanded fixed asset base but also the acceleration of set-asides permitted by law. External sources of equity funds vielded a somewhat larger inflow of money than in 1954 when net sales of corporate stocks (new issues less retirements) amounted to about $\$ 2.2$ billion.

The volume of gross equity funds (retained carnings, depreciation and net stock issues) available to corporate business in 1955 fell considerably short of the increased capital requirements of business. Thus, borrowing increased

Table 1.-Sources and Uses of Gross Saving ${ }^{1}$
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 195\% | 1954 | 1955 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross private saving | 54.2 | 55.0 | 57.8 |
| Personal saving_ | 19.8 | 18. 3 | 17. 1 |
| Undistributed corporate profits | 7. 7 | 7. 0 | 10. 4 |
| Corporate inventory valuation adjustment. | -1. 1 | $-.2$ | $-2.0$ |
| Capital consumption allowances...... | 27. 8 | 30.0 | 32. 3 |
| Excess of wage accruals over dishursements- | -. 1 | 0 | . 0 |
| Government surplus on income and product transactions. | -6.0 | $-7.2$ | 1. 2 |
| Federal | -6. 2 | -6. 2 | 2. 7 |
| State and local | 2 | $-1.1$ | $-1.5$ |
| Gross investment | 49. 4 | 47.0 | 58.9 |
| Gross private domestic investment | 51.4 | 47. 2 | 59.3 |
| Net foreign investment. | -2. 0 | -. 3 | -. 4 |
| Statistical diserepancy | 1. 3 | $-.8$ | 3 |

1. In principle gross private saving phas government surplus on income and product transactions equals gross investment. Because of estimating errors, a differener may aceur and is indicated by the amount of the statistical discrepancy
Source: U. S. Department of Commeree, Office of Business Eeonomics.
at a rapid pace, exceeded only by the rise in the $1950-51$ period. The increase in corporate debt was mainly in shortterm form, with bank loans, trade payables and Federal tax liabilities up $\$ 10$ billion. During the preceding year these debts had been reduced by $\$ 6$ billion. The net inflow of funds from long-term debt issues amounted to $\$ 51 / 2$ billion in 1955, $\$ 1$ billion more than in 1954. While corporate debt rose sharply in 1955 and the cost of borrowing was also higher, the consequent rise in interest payments was not as great relatively as the rise in earnings of corporate business.

Generally speaking, corporations maintained a favorable financial position throughout the rear. Net working capi-tal-the exeess of current assets over current liabilitiestopped $\$ 100$ billion for the first time and current assets remained about double current liabilities, the same ratio as in other recent postwar years. Ownership of "cash" assets also increased in 1955, about in line with the increase in corporate activity.

## Personal investment higher

The moderate dedine in personal saving from $\$ 18.3$ billion in 1954 to $\$ 17$ billion last year reflected the net effect of major changes in the asset and liability position of individuals. Expenditures by indiriduals on new nonfarm dwellings topped $\$ 15$ billion in 1955 , about $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ billion more than in the preceding year. Outlays by noncorporate
businesses (and nonprofit institutions) on plant, equipment, and inventories approximated $\$ 16$ billion, again about $\$ 2 z_{/ 2}^{\prime}$ billion more than in 1954. Offsetting these gross investment outlays in 1955 were depreciation allowances of nearly $\$ 15$ billion, $\$ 1$ billion higher than in 1954 . Thus, net investment in real assets by individuals amounted to $\$ 16$ billion last year compared with $\$ 12$ billion in 1954, and well in excess of any previous experience.

## Growth of liquid assets

In addition to these net purchases of real assets individuals also increased their holdings of financial resources. Net additions to cash, deposits, insurance and securities amounted to almost $\$ 23$ billion in 1955 , roughly $\$ 4 \frac{1}{2}$ billion more than similar accumulations in immediately preceding years. The major change in liquid savings from 1954 to 1955 was in the securities component. Last year individuals added approximately $\$ 4$ billion to their holdings of Government securities; in 1954, ownership of these issues was reduced by about $\$ 1$ billion.

## Heavy debt financing

To make these record acquisitions of capital resources, individuals and noncorporate firms borrowed beavily in 1955 and their debt to financial institutions and corporate business increased at an accelerated rate. Over the 12 -month period, such indebtedness rose by $\$ 25$ billion, compared with a rise of $\$ 14 \frac{1}{2}$ billion in 1954 . All major components of noncorporate debt-consumer, mortgage, and noncorporate business (including farm)-shared in the 1955 expansion. However, the most striking change in trend was in consumer shortand intermediate-term installment credit, used principally in the purchase of consumer durables.

There had been practically no net change in the amount of this debt outstanding during 1954. In 1955 with the mounting sales of new automobiles and other durable consumer goods, new borrowing increased contioually during the year, and exceeded repayments by mearly $\$ 5 \%$ billion.

Rapid liberalization of terms of credit was a factor in the rise of installment debt in 1955, not only through its effeet in slowing down repayments, but also in the stimulus afforded to the wider use of credit. There were some signs toward vear-end that this trend to liberalization had been halted if not actually reversed.

## Mortgage debt continues upward

The major element in the rise of total individual indebtedmess was the nonfarm residential mortgage component. Net mortgage debt owed by individuals to corporations and fimancial intermediaries increased by $\$ 12$ billion, equal to almost half of the total rise in noncorporate debt. This was about $\$ 31 / 2$ billion more than the net increase in 1954 , and by far the largest on record. The principal influence behind this rise was the continued heavy purchases of new housing, assisted by further liberalization of credit terms in the first half of the year.

Beginning in the spring, steps were taken to halt and reverse the easing credit policies of lenders. Initial cash payments were stepped up on federally underwritten mortgages, the longer-term maturities being negotiated on such loans were eliminated, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board
restricted the availability of its credit which had been used to an increasing degree in accommodating savings and loan associations in their mortgage lending activity.

The general firming of interest rates also served to restrict the availability of funds for federally underwritten mortgages. These fixed-interest loans became less attractive for investment purposes as open market long-term interest rates edged upward over the year. This was no doubt a factor in

## Business and Consumer Debt


the decline in applications for FHA and VA loans in the latter part of 1955.
A fuller review of trends in individual indebtedness appeared in the January Survey of Current Business.

## Costs of financing divergent

The cost of borrowed funds rose appreciably during 1955, with short-term rates showing the largest absolute and relative increases. Yields on 3-month Treasury bills reached 2.6 percent in December, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ percentage points higher than at the end of 1954 and 2 points above the low of that year. Yields in long-term U. S. issues rose by 0.3 of a percentage point in 1955. Unlike interest rates on other securities, which
rose more or less steadily throughout the year, the yield on long-term U. S. Government securities stabilized in the final months of the year at a rate slightly under 3 percent. In general, at year-end long-term money costs were still below the postwar peak of early 1953.
In an effort to moderate private demands for credit in 1955 the Federal Reserve early in the year moved to limit availability of credit to member banks. The discount rate at which members of the system could borrow from the Reserve Banks was raised four times in the course of the year reaching $2 \frac{1}{2}$ percent in November, one percentage point above the end of 1954. Throughout 1955 open market policy was also directed to restraining the volume of reserves available to banks, and on the average Federal Reserve bank holdings of U.S. securities (the reduction of which tends to lower reserves) were about $\$ 750$ million below 1954. Thus, if member banks desired to use Federal Reserve credit in meeting private demand for funds, they had to borrow from the central banks at the higher prevailing discount rates. The average Federal Reserve loan balance of member banks in 1955 was $\$ 460$ million higher than in the previous year.

## Common stock yields lower

Common stock prices continued their "bullish" drive throughout the greater part of 1955, although at a much reduced rate in the closing months of the year. At year-end, the Securities and Exchange Commission stock price index was about one-fourth above the previous year's closing prices. For the full year, prices averaged about one-third above 1954. Gains in industrial stock prices substantially exceeded these overall averages.

The favorable earnings record of corporate business was no doubt a major factor in buoyancy of stocks. Overall after-tax corporate earnings in 1955 averaged roughly onefourth higher than in 1954. Dividends were also higher in 1955, totaling for all corporations about 10 percent above 1954. Thus, it appears that the earnings-price ratio and dividend yjelds on common stocks in 1955 were at the low point for the postwar period.

The Federal Reserve Board also took action to minimize speculative activity in the stock markets in 1955. Last January the minimum amount of cash required to buy stocks was raised from 50 percent to 60 percent of the purchase price, and in April these cash margins were further raised to 70 percent. In large part a reflection of these moves, the rise in stock market credit was considerably dampened in the last half of the year.

## Gross stock issues increased

With borrowing costs higher and the cost of equity funds lower in 1955, the incentive to shift from debt to equity financing was the strongest in many years. While the net inflow of funds from sales of stocks in 1955 was only slightly larger than in 1954, gross stock sales in 1955 were considerably higher. Gross new issues of common and preferred stocks were about $\$ 1$ billion larger than in 1954 when sales amounted to $\$ 3.8$ billion, and were almost double the average of the previous postwar years.

## Production and Trade

## Movements in Production and Trade





TIHE BROAD base of the expansion in business activity during 1955 is clearly brought out by detailed examination of changes in industrial and agricultural production, in new construction activity, and in retail trade. Each of these sectors advanced significantly during the year, although at differential rates, to reach new record volumes for the year as a whole. From 1954 to 1955 industrial production increased 11 percent while agricultural output advanced 3 percent. The volume of new construction, measured in 1947-49 dollars, was 9 percent higher. The volume of goods purchased at retail stores, which had been practically unchanged from 1953 to 1954 when the economy experienced a moderate recession, increased 9 percent in real terms from 1954 to 1955. This advance was greater than the increase in real disposable personal income for the same period.

As the year progressed, gains in the nonfarm sector became smaller. In the closing months of the year, retail trade leveled off while gains in industrial production were much reduced and new construction declined moderately. The volume of agricultural marketings rose more than seasonally in the final quarter of the year.

The exceptionally large and rising demands during 1955 were reflected in a strong flow of new orders to manufacturers. For the year as a whole, manufacturers received new orders valued at $\$ 326$ billion. In the same period they shipped goods valued at $\$ 317$ billion. New orders for factory goods increased throughout the year and in almost every month exceeded shipments. Thus, unfilled orders on the books of manufacturers rose steadily to $\$ 551 / 2$ billion at the year-end, $\$ 9$ billion above the end of 1954.

The expansion in new orders placed with durable-goods producers was substantially greater during 1955 than for nondurable-goods manufacturers, with the largest relative increases recorded in the primary metals and transportation equipment industries. As the year drew to a close, ordering of machinery and aircraft was showing pronounced strengthi Backlogs held by durable-goods producers at the end of 1955 were nearly 4 months of sales at the high December rate. The ratio of unfilled orders to sales was higher than a year before for each of the major durable-goods industries except transportation equipment. The year-end 1955 ratio for this industry, at 6 months of sales, was moderately below a year earlier.

The record total of new orders for nondurables in 1955 showed an increase of 8 percent from 1954. For those industries which carry unfilled orders on their books, backlogs rose as the inflow of 1955 orders exceeded shipments by more than $\$ 1 / 2$ billion. Paper and textile companies reported the largest relative increases in unfilled orders.

The general business advance from 1954 to 1955 was accompanied by some increase in the total business population. The number of operating concerns in the United States reached a new high of $4,225,000$ in mid-1955, a more-than-seasonal gain of 45,000 firms during the first 6 months of the year. The net increase in the business population during the first half of 1955 was four times that which occurred during the similar period of 1954 , when business
activity was declining, nearly twice that of 1953 , and about the same as in each of the business expansion years 1950 to 1952. In general, the rise in the business population during the first half of 1955 reflected increases in each of the major industry groups. It should be emphasized that these changes in the business population are relatively small and that from a broad point of view the business population can be regarded as nearly stable in the past several years.

# Manufacturing and Mining Production 

Industrial production advanced steadily through most of 1955 under the stimulus of rising consumer and business demand. The physical volume of production for the year as a whole was 11 percent higher than in 1954 and 4 percent above the previous peak reached in 1953. At the year-end output was at a record rate though there was evidence of some tapering off from peak rates in a few scattered industries.

Materials generally were in plentiful supply and the temporary tightness that developed earlier in the year in some metals and building materials had in most cases eased considerably by the year-end.

Table 1.-Industrial Production
[1947-49 $=100$; seasonally adjusted]

|  | Total | Manufactures |  | Minerals |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Durables | Nondurables |  |
| 1954 |  |  |  |  |
| 1st quarter. | 124 | 138 | 114 | 113 |
| 2nd quarter | 124 | 135 | 116 | 111 |
| 3rd quarter-- | 123 | 135 | 114 | 110 |
|  | 128 | 141 | 118 | 113 |
| Year. | 125 | 137 | 116 | 111 |
| 1955 |  |  |  |  |
| 1st quarter. | 133 | 147 | 122 | 121 |
| 2nd quarter. | 138 | 153 | 127 | 121 |
| fuly | 139 | 155 | 126 | 120 |
| August | 140 | 158 | 125 | 121 |
| September | 142 | 160 | 128 | 123 |
| October. | 143 | 161 | 129 | 123 |
| November. | 144 | 161 | 130 | 125 |
| December. | 144 | 160 | 130 | 127 |
| Year | 139 | 155 | 126 | 122 |
| Percent change |  |  |  |  |
| 4th quarter 1954 to 4th quarter 1955 | 12. 5 | 17.5 | 9.3 | 10.6 |
| 1954 to 1955 | 11. 2 | 13. 1 | 8. 6 | 9. 9 |
|  | 3. 7 | 1. 3 | 6. 8 | 5. 2 |

[^4]The increase in industrial output last year was entirely for the civilian economy. Defense production, which still accounts for a sizable proportion of total output, was generally stable during the year, following a decline extending back to mid-1953.

The upswing in manufacturing output in 1955 followed the strong impetus provided by the automobile industry beginning in the fourth quarter of 1954 . The rapid expansion of motor vehicle assemblies in this period not only engendered increased activity in industries supplying component parts and materials-steel, rubber tires, glass, radios, and parts and accessories-but also led to a sustained general advance in manufacturing operations.

Automobiles and the primary metals industries, with approximately one-eighth of the weight in the Federal Reserve index, accounted for roughly one-third of the 10 percent rise in total industrial output and for two-thirds of the rise in the durable goods group from the third quarter of 1954 through April 1955, when the peak rate of automobile production was reached.

The enlarged manufacturing output was made possible by a record flow of materials and supplies. During the course of the year, industries producing basic raw materials geared operations upward in line with the rising demands.

Thus production of primary metals expanded sharply in 1955 to meet the large requirements from motor vehicle and other metal fabricating plants. Steel making facilities turned out a record 117 million tons of steel ingots and castings, over 5 million tons more than in 1953, the previous top. An equally impressive tonnage of finished steel products was produced. The total of 84.7 million tons of finished steel exceeded the high 1953 volume by 4.5 million tons. After allowing for increased net exports, however, the increased quantity available for the domestic economy was only 2.2 million tons. The expansion in civilian consumption though was substantially larger as takings of finished steel for defense production were smaller than in 1953.

For the ninth consecutive year, the industry added to its steel-making capacity. The net expansion of capacity of 2.5 million tons of steel ingots and castings brought total rated capacity to 128.4 million tons as of January 1, 1956. This total represents a net gain of over 37 million tons, or two-fifths, in the 9 -year period since 1946. A 3-year facilities expansion program calling for additional productive capacity of 15 million tons is contemplated by the industry through modernization of existing facilities and construction of new plants.

## Expansion in nonferrous metals

Higher prices and strong demand, both domestic and foreign, greatly stimulated output of most of the major nonferrous metals. Production of copper rose as much as 20 percent, despite work stoppages in some mines, and output of zinc also increased substantially. Lead production showed little change. Most of the increase in overall new supplies of nonferrous metals was obtained from domestic sources, partly from higher rates of operations and partly from new facilities. Imports, particularly of aluminum and refined copper, were in considerably reduced volume. Unfilled order backlogs for most nonferrous metals were substantially higher at the end of the year than at the beginning.

With the benefit of new facilities, aluminum production in 1955 came close to 1.6 million tons, a record. Because of considerably reduced imports overall new supplies were
only moderately above the quantities available in 1954. In general, total consumption exceeded the enlarged supplies despite substantially reduced set-asides in 1955 as compared with 1954 for the national stockpile. Consumption of aluminum in civilian type products has been increasing rapidly in recent years as newly developed uses and increased use in established product lines have greatly expanded the market for the light metal. Trade reports indicate that the construction industry is now the largest single consumer of aluminum, displacing the transportation equipment industry, even though use of aluminum in aircraft output is being increasingly supplemented by expanded consumption in motor vehicle production. Further large-scale expansion programs for ingot aluminum have recently been announced by the industry.

The coal industry staged a significant comeback in 1955 as high domestic and foreign requirements pushed output to around 470 million tons, the highest since 1951.

Output of Selected Manufactured Products











QUARTERLY DATA, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

## Widespread advance

All of the 24 major manufacturing and mining groups comprising the Federal Reserve production index shared in the general advance though in varying degree. The year-toyear increases from 1954 to 1955 varied from 30 percent for primary metals to 1 percent for tobacco products, with most industries showing advances of 10 percent or more. Transportation equipment, which includes the production of motor vehicles, increased 16 percent but motor vehicles as a group showed a substantial rise of two-fifths. Exceptionally large year-to-year production gains, averaging well over one-fifth, were also registered for materials and components manufactured for the antomobile industry

Output for most major industry groups in 1955 was above that of any previous year. The exceptions were fabricated metals, machinery, instruments, textile mill, and tobacco products and even in these cases the rate of activity in December was above or only slightly below previous highs of 1953 .

The generally rising trend in output for selected groups of manufactured products or industries is apparent in the accompanying chart. The indexes of nonautomotive transportation equipment and machinery shown in the chart are the Federal Reserve seasonally adjusted production indexes with rough adjustments made to exclude the output of passenger cars, trucks and parts, household appliances and radios and television sets.

In the transportation equipment and machinery industries, where the bulk of defense production is concentrated, all of the rise occurred in products destined for the civilian market. The production of nonautomotive transportation equip-ment-aircraft, shipbuilding, and railroad equipmentthough showing little over-all change for 1955 as a whole reversed the downward trend evident in 1954 and the rate at the year-end was 7 percent above the low point reached in the fourth quarter of 1954 . The bulge in the output of this group in the final quarter of the year reflected for the most part increased activity in aircraft plants. Backlogs for both military and civilian type planes continue large. In the last half of 1955 new orders placed by domestic and foreign airlines for the nowest type civilian transport planes alone exceeded $\$ 1$ billion. It should be noted that the industry also utilizes substantial resources in research and developmental work on long-range missile mechanisms.

New orders for railroad equipment have been placed in large volume since May 1955. In November alone, over 51,000 freight cars for domestic use were ordered and this was followed by the placement of 42,000 more in December. Total backlogs for new freight cars which as recently as May totaled only 20,000 units jumped to 148,000 by December, the highest since 1951 . Deliveries of rolling stock to railroads also improved in the last half of 1955 though the rate at the year-end was still well under the high 1951-53 volume.

Producers of machinery enjoyed an active year even though the industry lagged behind in the early stages of the general recovery movement. The sharp rise in output which began in the carly spring months of 1955 corresponded in general to the pattern of new order placement for machine tools and general industrial machinery, which in turn reflected to a large degree the upturn in the planned capital investment programs of business. Output advanced nearly 10 percent for the year and reached a level at the year-end only moderately below the high rate of 1953 when machinery plants were concentrating on sizable defense orders. The rise in the output of this group was an important element of strength in sustaining the high rate of total industrial production during the latter part of 1955.

Output of clay, glass, and lumber products, a large proportion of which is consumed by the construction industry, expanded by 12 percent from 1954 to 1955 . Large production gains were also reported for chemicals, paper, and refined petroleum products, industries which have shown strong growth trends in recent years.

The past year was an active one for the apparel industry. The 9 percent increase in output from 1954 to 1955 reflected a rise in consumer demand for wearing apparel. The 1955 adrance lifted the rate of clothing output at the year-end to slightly above the previous peak reached in August 1950. However, the production rise in this industry since the 1947-49 base period has been much smaller than the gains experienced by most other major manufacturing industries. Output of textile mill products also increased in 1955.

The automobile industry highlighted the 1955 production performance by turning out close to 9.2 million units- -7.9 million passenger cars and nearly 1.3 million trucks. The passenger car count was more than 2.3 million higher than in 1954 and 1.2 million above the previous peak of 1950 . In the 3 years since 1952 when NPA materials controls were lifted, the industry has turned out nearly 20 million passenger cars, or close to two-fifths of the total number on the road in 1955. Truck assemblies were the highest since 1951 and more than 200,000 above 1954.

Aside from the model changeover period in September and October, assemblies of passenger cars were maintained at a high rate throughout the year. In the closing weeks of 1955 , however, output was cut back moderately to bring production more in line with the current rate of consumer purchases, and this curtailment extended into early 1956. Concurrent with the reduction in output, Saturday overtime work which had prevailed in most assembly plants during 1955 was eliminated and scattered layoffs occurred.

## Household goods production high

Strong consumer buying supported a high volume of output of major household goods in 1955. Following a long steady rise output dropped moderately in the fourth quarter of 1955 , however, owing mainly to larger than seasonal declines in the output of appliances and television receivers. Production of furniture and floor coverings was maintained close to the high third quarter rate. For the year, output of major household goods averaged 18 percent higher than in 1954 and equaled the high volume of 1950 .

The year-to-year increases in output were substantial for most individual products. As in other recent years new production peaks were limited to the relatively newer linestelevision sets, room air-conditioning units, dryers, dish. washers, and food waste disposals. Among the well-established products, washing machines virtually matched the record volume of 1950 when 4.3 million units were turned out.

About 7.8 million television receivers were produced in 1955. This was 400,000 more than in 1954 and 300,000 above the previous peak in 1950. Output expanded during the first 9 months of 1955 and then was cut back sharply in response to the lower volume of consumer purchases. In the October-December period the number of television sets turned out was one-fourth below the high volume of the fourth quarter of 1954. Output of color television receivers in 1955 was still small, about the same as in 1954 when an estimated 15,000 to 25,000 sets were turned out. Radio production hit close to 15 million, the highest since 1948 and 4.5 million above the previous year. Of this increase, 3 million represented auto radios.

## New Construction Activity

Construction expenditures reached new highs again last year as record outlays were made for business, residential, Government and institutional construction. Total expenditures in 1955 for new construction, both private and public, amounted to $\$ 42 \frac{1}{4}$ billion, 12 percent more than in 1954.

About three-fourths of the increase over 1954 represented larger physical volume; construction costs in 1955, after two vears of relative stability, averaged $21 / 2$ percent higher than in 1954. Even though significant additions to capacity were made by building materials producers in the recent period, the rise in construction demand more than kept pace with the higher output. Reflecting the supply-demand relationship, building materials prices advanced almost without interruption throughout the year. Wholesale prices of building materials in December were about 5 percent higher than a year earlier. Over the same period average hourly earnings of construction workers rose about 2 percent--a smaller-thanaverage advance for recent years.

## Private residential construction

Residential construction activity last year took place in a setting of rising consumer income bolstered by continued large holdings of liquid assets. Demand for additional housing appeared generally strong. The latest statistics showed vacancy rates in mid-1955 to be not much higher than in 1950 although in some cities there appeared to be on oversupply of apartment house units at prevailing rentals.
Important developments in private residential construction last year were: a record outlay in both current dollar and real terms and a number of housing starts almost as high as in 1950; a tightening in mortgage markets, partly the result of competing demands for capital funds from other sectors of the economy but also the outcome of restrictions imposed by monetary authorities; and the declining trend in housing starts in the second half of the year, with a resultant reversal after July of the rise in residential activity.

Expenditures for new private nonfarm residential construction last year totaled $\$ 16.6$ billion, a gain of more than $\$ 3$ billion over 1954 and $\$ 4$ billion over 1950 . The increase over last year reflected not only a larger number of housing units under construction but also a higher value per unit. According to data of the Department of Labor, average cost per housing unit started in 1955 rose 7 percent over 1954. The greater part of this rise represented a continuation of the trend started about 5 years ago, to meet the growing demand for larger houses. Thus, although 1955 expenditures reflect a slightly smaller number of housing units than in 1950, average costs per unit last year were about 15 percent higher, after an allowance for the increase in material and labor charges. Real outlays were thus about onesixth above the 1950 peak.

The increase in residential activity through the third quarter of 1955 was an extension-though at a slower rateof the rising tendency that began in the final quarter of 1953. With residential starts leveling out in the first half of 1955, the rate of increase in expenditures slowed down considerably as compared with 1954, as may be seen in the chart. On a quarterly basis outlays for new residential construction were at a peak in the third quarter after seasonal adjustment. At that time they were 6 percent above the first quarter, in contrast with a 21 percent advance in the corresponding 1954 period. In the fourth quarter activity fell off about 6 percent, with the month-to-month movement steadily downward.

Builders started 1.3 million private housing units last year, 9 percent more than in 1954 and only 3 percent less than were started in 1950. More than half of these units were started with Government assistance in mortgage financing; the number of 1 - to 4 -family housing units underwritten by the Government in 1955 was the highest on record. The number of starts that were VA-guaranteed rose almost one-third, and made up a record 30 percent of the total, while the number of FHA-assisted homes was about the same as in 1954-somewhat over one-fifth of the grand total.

As the chart indicates, seasonally adjusted starts were moving downward during the second half of last year, following a period of near stability in the first half. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of starts in the first 6 months of 1955 was 1.4 million and by the final quarter had fallen to 1.2 million.

The large number of houses put under way in the first part of the year resulted from plans that builders had initiated in late 1954 and early 1955, when conditions for the financing of home construction were quite favorable. VA mortgages were available on a no-downpayment, 30-year basis; FHA mortgage maturities were also lengthened and downpayment requirements reduced; and construction funds were comparatively plentiful.

In the first half of 1955 requests for VA appraisals of new units-a good indicator of buildere' intentions in that mar-ket-were at an ammal rate of more than 700,000 , as compared with a 1953 total of 250,000 and the previous record in 1954 of 535,000 . Dwelling units in FHA applications for commitments on 1 - to 4 -family houses-another indicator of builders' plans-were also running at a high rate in the first half of the year.

With the quickening pace of general business activity however, the demand for funds from other sectors of the economy increased markedly, and in the second half of the year a growing stringency in new construction money developed. In the meantime the rapid increase in home mortgage indebtedness in the first half, coupled with the further large increases in prospect from the heavy inflow of new plans had led to a tightening of terms by FHA and VA in late July: both agencies reduced maximum mortgage terms from 30 to 25 years and increased down payment requirements. In addition, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board early in September imposed new restrictions against borrowing by member savings and loan associations.

For new applications the VA eliminated completely the widely used no-downpayment loans, which had been increasing steadily in importance since the end of 1953. Thus over half of the VA loans closed on new homes in 1955 were of this type, as compared with three-eighths of the VA total in 1954 and a much smaller proportion in 1953. There was a comparable upward movement in loans with maturities over 25 years; last year as many as two out of three new home loans closed had maturities from 26 to 30 years. It is of interest to note that because there was a sizable backlog to which these new restrictive provisions did not apply, as late as December 46 percent of VA loans closed on new homes involved no downpayment while 62 percent had terms from 26 to 30 years.

As the year went on, particularly in the second half, builders reduced their plans for new building. FHA applications by the final quarter were running at 40 percent below the corresponding period of 1954 while requests for VA appraisals were one-third lower. In December the changed situation in housing prospects led the Home Loan Bank

Board to ease somewhat its earlier restrictions on borrowing, while this January the VA and FHA permitted once again mortgages with 30 -year maturities.

## Private nonresidential construction

Private construction other than residential rose for the sixth successive year, with a 10 percent overall advance and increases in all major sectors except farm construction. The largest gain occurred in commercial building, where the development of new shopping areas in the suburbs and store modernization programs brought about a rise of more than 50 percent over 1954 in store construction. Outlays for 1955 were close to $\$ 2$ billion; after allowance for price changes, expenditures for stores last year were apparently not far

## New Construction Activity

Construction set another record in 1955, but
decreased in the fourth quarter


QUARTERLY TOTALS, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AT ANNUAL RATES
reflecting declines in private housing starts


MONTHLY TOTALS, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AT ANNUAL RATES
OATA: BOSA E BLS
U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Businass Economics

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different from the all-time high in commercial construction reached in 1926-27. Office building and warehouse expenditures also exceeded \$1 billion for the first time last year although in this category real outlays are still about onefifth below the record rates of 1929-30.
The sharp recovery in industrial production, with the resultant improvement in earnings, was a major factor in the one-fifth advance in industrial construction over the previous year. Such expenditures, even after allowance for price increases, were higher than they were in 1952, when the mobilization expansion program was at its peak. Public utility expenditures for construction were also at a record rate in 1955, chiefly because of higher expenditures by telephone and gas companies. Electric utilities spent about the same as in the previous year while railroad construction outlays, because of the very low rates prevailing early in the year, were slightly less than in 1954.

Institutional and other nonfarm private construction registered another sizable gain. Church construction rose substantially, expenditures for social and recreational, and hospital and institutional facilities were up slightly, and construction of private educational facilities was down a little.

As the year drew to a close divergent trends became apparent in the various major sectors. The steady upward movement in outlays for industrial building showed no evidence of abatement but some leveling appeared in office building and warehouse construction while store construction had been reduced.

## Public construction

Public construction totaled $\$ 12$ billion in 1955, a new record 2 percent above 1954 spending. Developments during the year represented the continuation of recent trends. Direct Federal construction declined for the third successive year, approximately 20 percent from 1954 , while Federal grants-in-aid and state and local government expenditures continued the uninterrupted rise under way since about the end of World War II. Federal outlays, including Federal aid, constituted 29 percent of all public expenditures last year; this may be compared with a ratio of 44 percent in 1952, when outlays for defense facilities were at their peak, but is about the same proportion as in 1948-50.

In the state and local government sector expenditures for highways, schools and water and sewer facilities made the largest contributions to the $1954-55$ increase. Construction of these types, being related to long-term influences such as the increasing population and its shift to outlying areas, and to the development of superhighways, has shown a steady upward trend since 1945.

Highway expenditures exceeded $\$ 4$ billion last year, up 10 percent from 1954. A pronounced increase took place in outlays for educational facilities, which totaled almost $\$ 2.5$ billion, or 16 percent more than the 1954 expenditure. Outlays for water supply and sewage disposal facilities rose 11 percent, exceeding $\$ 1$ billion for the first time.

The 2 categories of State and local construction that showed decreases were hospital facilities and residential building; the latter fell by almost one-fourth from 1954. Only 18,000 publicly financed housing units were started last year, the lowest number since 1948.

In the Federal sector, outlays for industrial facilities declined again but construction of military facilities increased substantially. These two categories accounted for more than 70 percent of direct Federal spending for construction last year. Outlays for conservation and development fell 15 percent from 1954.

# Agricultural Production and Income 

Farm output expanded in 1955. Despite acreage restrictions on major crops, record yields per acre and a considerable increase in livestock marketings resulted in burdensome agricultural supplies. As a result, farm prices, following some recovery in the early months of 1955 , declined during the remainder of the year. For the year as a whole, prices received by farmers averaged 5 percent lower than in 1954. Thus, although marketings were higher during the rear, cash receipts (including CCC loans) at $\$ 29.2$ billion were about 3 percent lower than in 1954.
Prices paid by farmers for items used in production areraged about the same in 1955 as a year earlier. Though products of nonfarm origin were appreciably higher, offsetting price declines occurred in feed and in livestock purchased. With production costs firm, net income of farm operators was down about one-tenth and lower than in any year since 1942 .
If adjustment is made for the shift in population from the farm and for increasing income from nonfarm sources, income per capita of the farm population from all sources in 1955 was about equal to the average for the years since the end of World War II.

## Crop receipts lower

Moderate declines in cash receipts from both crops and livestock occurred in 1955. In other recent years crop receipts had held up rather well (though surpluses were being built up). In 1955, cash receipts from crop marketings (including CCC loans) at $\$ 13.1$ billion were only about 8 percent below the 1952 peak, with about one-third of the decline occurring in the past year. The most recent reduction was principally in receipts from wheat as marketing quotas imposed lower acreage, yields were up only moderately, and prices were slightly lower.
Cash receipts from marketings of livestock and products at $\$ 16.1$ billion were 4 percent below 1954 and down nearly a fifth from the peak reached in 1951. Hog receipts accounted for most of the drop in 1955 and cattle receipts had fallen in earlier years.
Domestic demand for farm products was strong in 1955 with increases in population and in income both contributory influences. Consumers spent appreciably more for food in 1955 than in the preceding year but the rise appeared to be largely in distribution including processing rather than in value of product at the farm level. Exports of farm products other than cotton were up substantially in 1955 as the disposal of surpluses abroad increased. Some surpluses were reduced, and increases in those of other products, for which production continued high, were restrained by the stepped-up disposal program. The increased disposal activity was a step toward restoration of balanced demand-supply conditions which was aimed more at achieving longer-term favorable effects than at providing immediate support to farm income.
Total crop production in 1955 was 4 percent above that in 1954 -and close to the high attained in 1948-as record yields more than offset a reduction in acreage harvested. Most of the decrease from the preceding year in acreage harvested represented more extensive crop failure or abandonment with little change from the preceding year in total acreage planted or grown.

Decreases from 1954 in planted acreage occurred for the principal crops under marketing quotas-wheat, cotton, rice and tobacco. The acreage taken out of these crops was largely diverted to feed crops and soybeans.

Wheat production was a little lower in 1955 than the yar before and about one-fifth below the 10 -year average as a result of a combination of reductions in acreage allotments and adverse weather leading to unusually large abandonment. United States supplies for this crop year are at a record high as the carryover on July 1, 1955, exceeded 1 billion bushels. Production at 940 million bushels was not far, however, from estimates for consumption and export in the current cropyear. Exports of wheat have been stepped up in the past year following a considerable decline in the preceding few years. The new winter wheat crop seeded in the fall of 1955 was slightly larger than the acreage seeded the year before, and prospects at the beginning of 1956 were for somewhat higher rields.

The statistical position of cotton has deteriorated in the past year as a record yield on a reduced acreage resulted in a 14.7-million-bale crop; 1 million larger than in 1954. Heavy pledging of cotton from the 1955 crop for CCC loans brought total CCC stocks and holdings pledged against loans to 13.5 million bales at the end of 1955 . Increasing production abroad and declining U. S. exports have necessitated some changes in U.S. export policy. Up to a million bales of short-staple cotton held by Commodity Credit Corporation are being made available for export at reduced prices in 1956.

Feed grain production in 1955 was near the 1948 record and supplies a vailable are at a new high both in total and in relation to the livestock population. Domestic feed consumption is expected to be up from the relatively low rate of feeding in the crop-year ending October 1, 1955, and exports have been rumning substantially higher.

Table 2.-Farm Production


P Preliminary.
Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service.

## More meat

Most of the rise in output of livestock and products-and all of the drop in cash receipts-occurred in hog production. Total pork production reached 11 billion pounds in 1956, 11 percent higher than in 1954. Hog prices were lower than a year earlier throughout 1955, with a severe decline in prices occurring in the fourth quarter as the seasonal peak in marketings was reached. Despite government purchases of pork and lard, the average price of hogs dropped from $\$ 14.50$ in October to $\$ 12.20$ in November and to $\$ 10.60$ in midDecember. For the final quarter, hog prices averaged about 30 percent less than a year earlier. As the peak of slaughter passed prices recovered moderately at the beginning of 1956. In the fall survey of farmers' intentions, slightly smaller farrowings were indicated for the spring of 1956 than in the spring of 1955 .

Table 3.-Comparison of CCC Price Support Extended on 1955 Crops as of December 31 With Corresponding Figures for Crops of Earlier Years ${ }^{1}$

|  | Unit | Millions of units |  |  | Millions of dollars |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 |
| Cotton, Upland | bales | 5.5 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 932.6 | 300.4 | 907.5 |
| Wheat...-..... | bu | 430.1 | 349.4 | ${ }_{322}^{22.9}$ | ${ }^{931.5}$ | 778. 4 | 458. 0 |
| Tobacco | 1 b | 162.4 | 233.7 | 323. 4 | 65.3 | 127.9 | 219.7 |
| Milk and butterfat: | lh | 222.0 | 175.2 | 124.1 | 144.0 | 99.3 | 70.6 |
| Cheese. | lb | 213.3 | 124.0 | 116.3 | 81.9 | 42.1 | 40.3 |
| Dried milk | Ib | 395.4 | 371.3 | 373.9 | 61.8 | 56. 8 | 63.1 |
| Corn. | bu | 86.5 | 19.1 | 88.8 | 136.8 | 30.4 | 136.8 |
| Grain Sorghum | cwt | 14.2 | 42.5 | 43.5 | 33.4 | 99.6 | 75.9 |
| Rice | cwt | 1.2 | 15.4 | 12. 5 | 6.0 | 74.3 | 66.3 |
| Barley | bu | 32.5 | 85.0 | 66.7 | 38.0 | 94.8 | 57.8 |
| Soybeans | bu | 27.7 | 23.4 | 22.8 | 70.5 | 50.7 | 45.7 |
| Peanuts. | lb | 449.5 | 13.2 | 298.6 | 47.6 | 1.4 | 33.7 |
| Oats | bu | 43.4 | 60.2 | 51.9 | 34.5 | 45.6 | 31.4 |
| Flaxseed | bu | 15.2 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 55.2 | 17.3 | 19.2 |
| Beans, dry edible... | ewt | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 21.9 | 18.2 | 15.2 |
| All other |  |  |  |  | 82.0 | 51.0 | 13.3 |
| Total. |  |  |  |  | 2,733,0 | 1,888.2 | 2,254.5 |

1. Represents loans made, purchases, and purchase agreements.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Commodity Stabilization Service.
Beef and veal production in 1955 was 4 percent above the previous high in 1954. The strength of demand was such that during the first three quarters of the year prices were about the same as in 1954, but large marketings of cattle (as well as hogs) lowered prices in the final quarter. A considerable rise in cow and heifer slaughter in 1955 suggests that the several-year rise in the size of the calf crop may have reached its peak.

Milk production edged higher in 1955 despite a reduction in the number of cows. Consumption of dairy products was also higher and smaller purchases were made by the CCC for price support purposes. Total stocks of dairy products, especially butter, were sharply reduced during the year. The income position of dairy farmers improved in 1955 as prices held about even with 1954 and feed prices declined substantially during the year.

Poultry and egg producers also had a better year in 1955 with slightly higher production, a 7 percent average increase in prices from 1954, and a material reduction in feed prices. Whereas many dairy farmers raise most of their own feed and to this extent do not benefit directly from lower feed prices, most commercial poultry and egg producers purchase the bulk of their poultry feed and hence have lower costs
when feed prices decline. Prices of poultry products were subject to considerable variation during the year, however, and at year-end egg prices were rising and were more than a third above a year carlier, whereas broiler prices were declining and were even with about a year ago.

## Rise in product per man-hour

Farm gross national product in constant dollars advanced 3 percent from 1954 to 1955 . At $\$ 25.2$ billion in constant 1947-49 dollars it was 16 percent above the 1947-49 average and 20 percent above 1941. Farm gross national product is a value-added concept obtained by subtracting from the total value of farm output the value of (intermediate) materials used up in the production process, such as fertilizer, purchased feed, and motor fuel. It measures production occurring on farms, without duplication, and is "gross" only in the sense that depreciation and other capital consumption allowances are not deducted. It is computed both in current dollars and in "real" or constant (1947-49) dollars; only the latter is discussed here. ${ }^{1}$

The rise in total farm output has paralleled that in farm GNP since the end of the war but has been greater from the prewar period to date, rising 28 percent since 1941. Throughout this period machinery has been substituted for labor, so that the value of farm product per man-hour has risen at an average rate of 4 percent per year. ${ }^{2}$ During the same period total output of agriculture per man-hour increased at an average rate of 4.7 percent per year.

The more rapid rise from 1941 to date in total output than in farm gross national product results from an increasing proportion of intermediate to final product. The rising proportion occurred before and during the war years, however, and has not continued in the postwar period. The rise in the past has been more pronounced during periods when prices received by farmers were relatively high in relation to prices of intermediate products since in such periods intermediate products are more freely used.

In recent years, prices received have declined more than the prices of intermediate products, and in constant dollar terms the ratio of intermediate products to total output has declined. More specifically, the use of the relatively higherpriced intermediate products has increased less than total

Table 4.-Farm Gross National Product

| [Billions of dollars] |
| :--- |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Busincss Economics, based largely upon data from U.S. Department of Agriculture.
output during these years. This appears to be an adjustment to the less favorable price relationships for the farmer. In terms of current or actual prices, the ratio of intermediate products to final products has continued upward throughout this period.

[^5]
## Retail Trade

Retail sales in 1955 reached a total of $\$ 185$ billion, about $\$ 15$ billion or 9 percent above the previous year. Since retail prices were fairly stable in 1955, the physical increase in sales about matched the rise in dollar values. New sales highs were established in every major kind of retail business. Advances were largest in the durable-goods categories, and sales for the group as a whole rose by $\$ 9$ billion, or 1.5 percent. Nondurable businesses accounted for an increase of $\$ 6$ billion or 5 percent.

Retail sales moved up steadily throughout the year. In the final quarter, the rate of increase was reduced by a slight decline in sales of durable goods. Sales of nondurablegoods stores continued their steady advance of about 1 percent per quarter.

A feature of the 1955 sales picture was the considerable reliance placed on consumer credit to supplement the rising incomes. Three-fourths of the consumer credit increase of $\$ 5$ billion during the year was in automobile sales financing.

## Record automobile sales

About three-fourths of the $\$ 9$ billion rise in the sales of durable-goods stores from 1954 to 1955 was accounted for by the automotive group which includes dealers in new and used cars, trucks, parts and accessories and other products some of whom have substantial receipts from services. Starting in the fall of 1954, when the 1955 models with their "new look" were introduced, sales of automotive dealers. seasonally adjusted, advanced at an average rate of about 6 percent per quarter for four consecutive quarters, exceeding by far the gains shown for any other group. In the final quarter of the year, however, automotive dealers' sales leveled off, primarily because of reduced demand for new cars. For the full year 1955, sales of automotive stores amounted to $\$ 38.2$ billion, more than one-fifth above 1954 .

Table 5.-Sales of Retail Stores by Kinds of Business, 1952-55


[^6]Retailers sold 7.4 million new automobiles in 1955 -a third above the 1954 total-to establish a new sales record. Production continued at a high pace throughout the year, and as a result of the slowdown in sales in the final weeks, new car inventories increased sharply. At the turn of the year, downward adjustments were being made in factory schedules.

Other durable-goods stores fared well in the 1955 sales picture. Furniture and appliance store sales strengthened following a fairly long period of relative stability and in 1955 were up about 10 percent over 1954; lumber, building and hardware dealer sales rose 9 percent.

Sales of nondurable-goods stores moved generally upward throughout the year, advancing at a somewhat sharper rate than in 1954. From a seasonally adjusted total of $\$ 28.2$ billion in the third quarter of 1954 they moved to $\$ 30.3$ billion in the fourth quarter of 1955. Last year marked the sixth sucessive vear of advance in purchases of nondurable commodities.

The greatest 1954 to 1955 sales gain in the nondurable categories, 8 percent, was registered by gasoline service stations. This rise, which has averaged about the same in each of the last four years, reflects in large part the increase in motor vehicles on the road. Passenger car registrations, which had increased by 2 million in 1954 to a total of 48 million cars, reached 52 million by the end of 1955.

Sales by general merchandise stores in 1955 were up about 7 percent over 1954. After advancing at an average rate of 2 percent per quarter during the first 9 months, they declined slightly, on a seasonally adjusted basis, at the yearend.

The outstanding advance at department stores was in the major appliance departments which registered a 25 percent sales gain in 1955. This sharp advance reflected, in part, increased promotional activity and the use of special sales by such stores to meet the challenge of discount houses in the appliance field.

Departmental variations also suggest some trading up by consumers as a result of the steady rise in income. For example, while total sales of stores reporting on a departmental basis were up 5 percent in 1955 over 1954, within this aggregate sales rises tended to be much more pronounced in departments handling higher priced goods. Increases of 10 to 15 percent were shown for sporting goods and cameras, fine jewelry and watches, silverware and clocks, and luggage. On an overall basis, sales for main stores showed a 5 percent gain compared to a 3 percent rise for basement stores which generally handle lower priced lines.

The favorable sales experience encouraged department stores to increase new orders placed with manufacturers in 1955 by 9 percent over the previous year. At the year-end, outstanding orders were nearly a fifth above year-ago figures and the ratio of inventories to December sales was somewhat above the year before.

Sales of apparel stores, which had been declining moderately since the end of 1952, definitely reversed their direction in 1955 to advance by 6 percent over 1954 dollar volume. Increases of a similar magnitude were indicated at drug and food stores and eating and drinking places.

Chain stores shared in the business upswing in 1955. Sales of retail organizations operating eleven or more stores
amounted to $\$ 34$ billion for the year, a 7 percent increase over 1954. This was a somewhat better performance than that experienced by all retail stores exclusive of motor vehicle dealers, which are unimportant in the chain store field. The 1955 share of total retail business, exclusive of motor vehicle dealcrs, going to chains with eleven or more retail stores was 22.7 percent.

## Sales of Retail Stores



The gain in chain store sales relative to total trade activity was most strongly evident in department store operations. Chain department store sales rose 12 percent in 1955 compared to a 2 percent advance for all other department stores. This may be associated with increases in the number of branch department stores being opened in new shopping center developments.

Table 6.-Ratio of Retail Sales to Disposable Personal Income

|  | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All retail stores ${ }^{1}$ | 69.3 | 68.2 | 67.0 | 68.8 |
| Durable-goods stores ${ }^{1}$ | 23.3 | 24.1 | 22.8 | 24. 9 |
| Automotive group | 12.0 | 13.3 | 12. 4 | 14. 2 |
| Motor vehicles, other auto dealers | 11.1 | 12. 6 | 11. 8 | 13. 5 |
| Furniture and appliance group....- | 3. 8 | 3. 6 | 3.6 | 3. 7 |
| Lumber, building, hardware group. | 4. 3 | 4. 2 | 4. 0 | 4. 1 |
| Nondurable-goods stores ${ }^{1}$ | 46.0 | 44.1 | 44.1 | 44.0 |
| Apparel group. | 4. 5 | 4. 1 | 4. 0 | 4. 0 |
| Drug and proprietary stores | 2. 0 | 1. 9 | 1. 9 | 1. 9 |
| Eating and drinking places. | 5.4 | 5. 2 | 5. 2 | 5. 1 |
| Food group-.....-. | 16.8 | 16. 3 | 16. 3 | 16. 2 |
| Grocery stores | 13.6 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 13. 7 |
| Gasoline service stations | 4. 2 | 4. 2 | 4. 5 | 4. 6 |
| General merchandise group....-. - .- | 7. 9 | 7. 6 | 7. 4 | 7. 5 |
| Department stores, excluding mail-order | 4. 3 | 4. 1 | 4. 0 | 4. 0 |

1. Sales of jewelry stores, other durable-goods stores, and other nondurable-goods stores are not shown separately but are included in the appropriate total.
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and Bureau of the Census.

In the case of eating and drinking places also, the relative advance in sales of chains exceeded those of independent stores by a significant margin, a 7 percent rise for sales of chains comparing with 4 percent for all other such establishments. For grocery stores, which form the most important sector of chain store operations, the relative advance in sales of chain stores was only slightly higher than for nonchain grocery organizations. At apparel and drug stores increases in activity shown by chains in 1955 were less than those registered by organizations operating fewer than 11 stores.

## Sales-income ratio up

The ratio of total retail sales to disposable personal income moved upward from 67 percent in 1954 to 69 percent in 1955 although there was a slight decline in this figure in the fourth quarter. The rise in the proportion is attributable primarily to increased sales by motor vehicle dealers. For this kind of business the ratio of sales to income went up from 11.8 in 1954 to 13.5 in 1955. Slight advances in the proportion were also shown for the other major durable-groods groups.

At nondurable-goods stores the ratio of total sales to disposable personal income showed little change between 1954 and 1955. A slight decline in the ratio for food stores and eating and drinking places was largely offset by small increases in those of gasoline service stations and general merchandise stores.

# Foreign Business 

FOREIGN purchases of United States produced goods and services contributed appreciably to the rise in United States business activity during 1955 . The 10 pereent rise from 1954 in exports (excluding shipments of military supplies and services provided under grant-aid programs) (compares with the $7 \frac{1}{2}$ percent increase in the value of the aggregate output of this country.
Exports of goods and services, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, rose by more than $\$ 1$ billion from the third to the fourth quarter of 1954, remained fairly stable through the first half of 1955 , and rose again by about $\$ 1.2$ billion in the second half of last year. Foreign purchases thus contributed to the advance in business activity during the early phase of the upswing, and again during the last half of 1955 , when the rise in domestic purchases was slowing down.

## Upswing in exports to Europe and Canada

Nearly 60 percent of the $\$ 1.4$ billion rise from 1954 to 1955 in nonmilitary merchandise exports represented greater shipments to Western Europe, and 33 percent reflected expanded exports to Canada. Business activity in both arcas, as in the United States, had expanded to record rates during the year.
However, there has been a continuous upward movement of economic activity in Western Europe since the second quarter of 1953, whereas Canadian business activity, having undergone a period of adjustment in 1954, did not start to expand until the latter part of 1954. This difference largely explains the fact that the most recent rise in exports to Canada began only in the second quarter of 1955 , whereas the upswing in exports to Western Europe started a year earlier.
In 1955, as during the previous year, the United Kingdom, Germany, and the Netherlands accounted for a large portion of the rise in shipments to Western Europe. The new credit restrictions and other anti-inflationary measures adopted during the year by the United Kingdom and a number of European countries so far have exerted little effect on their demand for imports from the United States, the bulk of which consist of food, tobacco, and basic industrial materials.
Sales to countrics in the outer sterling area, including South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, and Pakistan, were responsible for most of the export advance outside Europe and Canada.

A number of Latin American markets, notably Mexico and Argentina, also expanded during 1955. On the whole, however, exports to Latin America were slightly lower than in 1954. This reflects the effects of the downturn in coffee prices beginning in August 1954. Exports to Brazil, which had enjoyed a temporary upsurge in 1954, again became subject to rigid curtailment throughout 1955 with a resulting reduction over the year of about $\$ 220$ million. Shipments to Colombia declined during 1955 but during the first half of the year were partly financed through temporary measures, such as drawings on reserves and short-term credits, since Colombia's dollar receipts during this period had dropped even faster.
Exports to Japan were moderately lower than in 1954, but recovered considerably from the decline which had occurred in the last half of that year. The recovery reflected not only the expansion of the Japanese economy but also the current improvement in Japan's gold and dollar reserve position.

The geographic pattern of changes provides a partial explanation of the fact that exports of foodstuffs and raw materials, other than cotton, increased much more, percentagewise, from 1954 to 1955 than exports of manufactured goods. Another reason was the rise in exports by other industrial countries, which met to an increasing extent the world demand for industrial goods. The recent tendency of raw materials to absorb a larger, and manufactured goods a smaller, share in exports is even more noticeable if 1955 exports are compared with those in 1953. (Sce table 1.) This is in contrast to the previous long-term tendency for the proportion of manufactured goods to total United States exports to rise.

The advance from 1954 in shipments of industrial raw materials alone (excluding cotton and other agricultural items) amounted to $\$ 750$ million or more. Overseas coal shipments, destined mainly to support Western Europe's rising industrial requirements, rose by about $\$ 175$ million, thus providing a major stimulus to increased output in the bituminous coal industry. Exports of steel (excluding scrap) rose by roughly $\$ 170$ million and thus claimed a slightly larger portion of domestic output than in 1954.

Steel scrap exports, mainly to Western Europe, Japan, and to some extent Canada, climbed to approximately 5 million tons in 1955 as compared with about 1.5 million tons in 1954. In value, the increase amounted to almost $\$ 125$ million.

Part of the rise in domestic output of a number of other basic materials-notably chemicals, woodpulp, other wood and paper products, and synthetic rubber-was also channeled into markets abroad during 1955. Foreign demand for nonferrous metals increased too, but the rise in such exports was restricted by the imposition of export quotas during the year.

## Upturn in capital goods exports moderate

Considered in the aggregate the rise in exports of capital equipment from 1954 to 1955 (excluding merchant vessels transferred to foreign registry) amounted to roughly $\$ 175$ to $\$ 200$ million with the bulk of the increase going to Canada.

Changes in demand for such exports had varying effects on the output of domestic industries. Producers of construction and mining machinery boosted sales to Canada alone by over $\$ 45$ million and to other foreign areas by at least $\$ 25$ million. The civil aircraft industry also increased its exports as well as its domestic shipments; it marketed 36 percent of its production abroad in the first 9 months of $1955-a$ slightly higher portion than in the rear 1954. Exports of railway freight cars also claimed a somewhat larger portion of domestic output than in 1954. The increase in exports of freight cars, however, only partially offset the drop in shipments of railway passenger cars to Canada, and total exports of railway equipment in 1955 were approximately $\$ 25$ million below 1954 .

Several other major equipment industries which traditionally depend to a large extent upon exports, namely producers of machine tools, motor trucks and busses, and agricultural machinery, experienced little change in foreign sales during 1955 although domestic orders increased. Foreign demand for some of these products is being supplied to an increasing extent from foreign sources.

Passenger cars and automobile parts and accessories dominated the rise in exports of consumer durables as well as in domestic sales of such items. Of the total gain of perhaps $\$ 300$ million in exports of consumer durables from 1954 to 1955, passenger cars accounted for about $\$ 70$ million and automobile parts and accessories for approximately $\$ 115$ million. By far the largest portion of the additional exports went to Canada, where passenger car output and sales also established new records in 1955 . Other countries, particularly Sweden, Belgium, Venezuela, Cuba, and the Union of South Africa, also shared substantially in the increased shipments.

Table 1.-United States Exports (Excluding Military Aid) First 10 Months of 1955 Compared with Similar Period of Preceding 2 Years

|  | January-Octoher 1955 percent change from- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ber } 1953}{\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { January-Octo- } \end{array}\right\|}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { January-Octo- } \\ \text { ber } 1954 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 16 | 12 |
| Agricultural goods excluding cotton_ | 17 | 23 |
| Raw materials (excluding cotton) and semimanufactures. | 50 | 28 |
| Cotton.. | 2 | -33 |
| Finished manufactures, total | 9 | 8 |
| Selected product groups: |  |  |
| Coal and related products...............- | 34 | 59 |
| Iron and steel | 60 | 59 |
| Nonferrous metals | 99 | 3 |
| Wood and paper | 72 | 31 |
| Chemicals..... | 36 | 9 |
| Machinery | -1 | 7 |
| Automobiles and parts. | 25 | 18 |
| Textiles. | -3 | 0 |

Source: Basic data; U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
During the first half of 1955 foreign demand for household appliances and for radio and television sets from the United States was little changed from the first half of the previous year. In the third quarter of 1955 , however, such exports showed signs of increasing strength, reflecting in part the beginning of an upturn in Canadian import demand. Textile exports displayed a similar pattern, with gains limited largely to the latter part of 1955.

## Rise in most agricultural exports

The gain in agricultural exports during 1955 was aided by Government programs including sales for foreign currencies and exchanges of agricultural commodities for strategic and critical materials.

Grain shipments increased by nearly $\$ 200$ million with larger exports of coarse grains as well as wheat. In the first part of 1955 exports of wheat to Western Europe were considerably larger than in the same period of 1954 as a result of the poor quality of the 1954-55 wheat harvest in that area. During the early part of the current crop year, however, our exports of oats and sorghums and corn expanded again. Coarse grain exports from the United States in the latter part of 1955 were additionally stimulated by the reduction in supplies available for export from Argentina, as well as by rising livestock numbers and higher feeding rates abroad. Tobacco and soybean exports also gained substantially during 1955.

Food shipments under foreign relief programs advanced by over $\$ 90$ million and were more than twice as large as in 1954.

The aggregate rise from 1954 to 1955 in agricultural exports other than cotton amounted to about $\$ 450$ million. Cotton exports, which fell by nearly $\$ 320$ million as compared with 1954, were handicapped by a number of factors. These included increased production elsewhere which is sold at lower prices than United States produced cotton, the leveling out in foreign cotton consumption, and the partial switch to synthetic fibers. At the same time foreign purchases of American cotton may have been delayed in anticipation of the special million bale export program effective in January 1956.

The sale of services, and income from foreign investments, rose by approximately the same proportion as exports of merchandise. Incomes on United States direct investments abroad increased in Europe as a result of the general rise in economic activity, and in other areas because of higher output and prices of raw materials. A larger portion of total foreign earnings appear to have been remitted to United States parent companies than was the case last year.

## Imports of goods and services rise 10 percent

The rise in foreign expenditures here was facilitated by a nearly equal rise in foreign incomes from the sale of goods and services to the United States, from United States investment abroad, and from the transfer of funds through Government grants and private remittances.
The net gain of $\$ 1$ billion in imports of industrial raw materials highlighted import developments during 1955. Business purchases of such imported materials climbed by $\$ 1.2$ billion but Government stockpile acquisitions declined by over $\$ 200$ million from 1954 to 1955.
Prices of raw materials, particularly rubber and copper, advanced significantly during the year under the pressure of rising demands in Europe and in the United States. Price increases occurring in the latter part of 1955 were not fully reflected in the 1955 statistics, however, due to time lags between orders and imports.
The increase from 1954 to 1955 in the volume of industrial raw material imports, exclusive of Government stockpile purchases, amounted to about 15 percent as compared with a 10 percent rise in the index of domestic manufacturing production. Most important among rising raw material imports were petroleum, iron ore, and wood products.
Notwithstanding the large overall advance in such imports, those of a number of basic metals associated with durable goods output did not rise above 1954, or increased only moderately. Imports of aluminum, copper, and nickel were limited by supply shortages abroad and releases from Government contracts were necessary to meet industrial demand for these materials. In the case of lead and zinc private inventories were reduced to meet rising requirements.

World newsprint supplies likewise became tighter during the year. Imports expanded only moderately and, although domestic production increased, inventories were drawn down to help meet the enlarged demand.

Producers of textiles, leather, and other nondurable goods that also participated substantially in the business upswing in 1955 generally encountered a relatively abundant foreign supply of raw materials. Greater imports of apparel wool and raw silk were obtained at prices lower than in 1954 while increased purchases of carpet wool entailed only a moderate advance in price. Enlarged imports of synthetic textile filaments and furs also supported the rise in domestic nondurable goods output during 1955.

As has been characteristic of most of the postwar period, imports of manufactured consumer goods increased relatively more-over one-fourth-than sales of domestically produced goods. The $\$ 250$ million advance in these imports during 1955 encompassed a wide range of individual items with notable increases occurring in imports of finished textiles, automobiles, and diamonds.

The aggregate value of imports of food, beverages, and tobacco dropped by about $\$ 150$ million during 1955. This decline can be attributed almost entirely to the drop in coffee and cocoa prices from the extraordinary highs prevailing in 1954. 'The value of most of the other major food imports was relatively stable.

Although the volume of coffee imports rose by approximately 335 million pounds under the stimulus of the lower prices effective in 1955, the dollar value fell by about $\$ 120$ million as compared with the previous year. The reaction of cocoa demand to the reduced prices was apparently delayed and the quantity of imports was even slightly lower than in 1954.

Table 2.-Major Changes in the United States Balance of Payments from 1954 to $1955{ }^{1}$
[Billions of dollars]

|  | 1954 | 1955 | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States expenditures abroad |  |  |  |
| United States imports: |  |  |  |
| Merchandise | 10. 3 | 11. 5 | 1. 2 |
| Services | 5. 6 | 6.1 | . 5 |
| United States Government grants ${ }^{2}$ and capital | 1. 5 | 2. 2 | . 7 |
| United States private capital | 1. 6 | 1. 0 | $-.6$ |
| Total United States expenditures |  |  | 1. 8 |
| Foreign expenditures in the United States |  |  |  |
| United States exports: Merchandise ${ }^{2}$ | 12. 7 | 14. 1 | 1. 4 |
| Services | 5. 1 | 5. 5 | . 4 |
| Transactions unaccounted for (net) - .-. -- |  | 2 | 2 |
| Foreign accumulation of gold and dollar assets through transactions with the United States | 1. 8 | 1. 6 | -. 2 |

1. Based on preliminary estimates.
2. Excluding grants in the form of military goods and services.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.
Private payments for services increased by about $\$ 350$ million over 1954. This includes a rise of about $\$ 100$ million in tourist expenditures. Military and other Government service expenditures were about $\$ 200$ million higher. Most of the rise in these private and Government payments accrued to Western Europe.

## Private capital outflow smaller

Net outflows of private capital to foreign countries were about $\$ 1$ billion in 1955, including $\$ 750$ million for direct investments abroad and $\$ 250$ million for short- and mediumterm loans and transactions in foreign securities.

The total for direct investments was about the same as in other recent years, and, when considered together with an equally large amount invested annually out of undistributed foreign earnings, indicates a strong long-term buildup of essential productive facilities abroad. Portfolio and shortterm capital outflows were much less than the extraordinary amount of $\$ 860$ million registered for 1954 , but were in line with the average for other postwar years.

Foreign investment activity by United States enterprises in recent years has been based on, and contributed to the large gains in economic activity not only in foreign countries, especially Canada and Western Europe, but also in the domestic economy. About half of the direct investment capital flow in 1955, as in other years since 1951, went to Canada. Most of the new capital was invested in the petroleum and mining industries, but some went also into manufacturing and financial enterprises.

Direct investments in Western Europe during the year reached a record amount of about $\$ 125$ million, in addition to which about $\$ 275$ million of new investments were financed from undistributed earnings.

Net capital flows to Latin America do not appear to have been higher than the $\$ 100$ million recorded for 1954 , with manufacturing investments accounting for about half. Large investment outlays by petroleum and mining companies in this area are financed out of depreciation and other charges against earnings, so that they are not reflected in these estimates of net capital flows.

Direct investment capital flows to the rest of the world were about $\$ 150$ million in 1955, about the same as in 19.54 , and were mainly directed to the petroleum industry.

Portfolio and short-term capital outflows were substantially smaller than in 1954 because of the high domestic demand for investment funds, repayments of earlier loans, and a large return flow of funds placed in the London market in 1954 . Also, the very large volume of short-term outflows in 1954 had already raised the outstanding debt in some countries, especially in Latin America, to unusually high levels. Rising interest rates in the United States curtailed the sale of new foreign bond issues in this market for most of the year and also caused a sizable liquidation of existing holdings of Canadian bonds. On the other hand, American investors purchased over $\$ 100$ million of the shares of Canadian and European corporations, but this activity was reduced at the end of the year.

## Government grants and credits up

Largely because of increased payments to support military budgets abroad, Government grants rose by about $\$ 250$ million. The net outflow of Government capital was more than $\$ 400$ million larger than in 1954 because of smaller loan repayments by foreign countries and the increased acquisition of foreign currencies from the sale of agricultural commodities.

## Foreign dollar accumulation continues

Since the rise in foreign receipts from the United States was not quite as large as the rise in foreign expenditures on goods and services here, the transfer of gold and dollar assets to foreign countries was about $\$ 200$ million smaller than the $\$ 1,750$ million of last year. However, a larger share of net foreign dollar receipts was used for long-term investments here, and the increase in foreign holdings of gold and liquid dollar assets resulting from transactions with the United States was reduced from about $\$ 1.5$ billion in 1954 to about $\$ 1.2$ billion last year. Newly mined gold probably added perhaps another $\$ 400$ million to foreign reserves. For foreign countries as a whole the rise in gold and liquid dollar assets, which amounted to about 6 percent, appears to have been more than sufficient to facilitate continued expansion of international trade and business activity. However, there are important areas where reserves were diminished during the year, and balance of payments considerations may require continued restrictions on domestic demands and imports. back to 1929 insofar as available; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of monthly figures prior to 1951 . Series added or revised since publication of the 1955 Supplement are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger ( $\dagger$ ), respectively, the accompanying footnote indicating where historical data and a descriptive note may be found. In most instances, the terms "unadjusted" and "adjusted" used to designate index numbers and dollar values refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation.

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| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | $\frac{1954}{\text { Decem- }}$ | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febraary | March | Apri] | May | June | July | August | Septem ber | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS


[^7]§ Personal saving is excess of disposable income over personal consumption expenditures shown as a component of gross national product above.

| Unless otherwise stated, statisties through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | $\frac{1954}{\substack{\text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber }}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1456 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | 1) eermber | January |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| NEW PLANT AND EOUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unadjusted quarterly totals: <br> All industries. $\qquad$ mil. of dol.- | 6,988 |  |  | 5,847 |  |  | 7,009 |  |  | 7,449 |  |  | 17,962 |  |
|  | 2,965 |  |  | 2,249 |  |  | 2, 795 |  |  | 2,899 |  |  | 3,377 |  |
| Durable-goods industries .-.....-........... do | 1,373 |  |  | 1,063 |  |  | 1,278 |  |  | 1,378 |  |  | 1,699 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries................-do | 1,592 |  |  | I, 186 |  |  | 1.517 |  |  | 1,521 |  |  | 1,678 | - |
|  | 244 |  |  | 186 |  |  | 235 |  |  | $24 \times$ |  |  | 264 |  |
| Railroads | 180 |  |  | 179 |  |  | 217 |  |  | 215 |  |  | 318 |  |
| Transportation, other than rail-....-....-. do - | 1379 |  |  | 359 |  |  | 420 |  |  | 401 |  |  | 418 |  |
|  | 1,109 |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{845}$ |  |  | 1.052 |  |  | 1,174 |  |  | 1,307 |  |
|  | 2,110 |  |  | 2,030 |  |  | 2,290 |  |  | 2, 512 |  |  | 2. 278 |  |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries ..............................- bil. of dol | 26. 18 |  |  | 25. 65 |  |  | 27. 19 |  |  | 29.65 |  |  | ${ }^{1} 30.86$ |  |
|  | 10.58 |  |  | 10.17 |  |  | 10.84 |  |  | 11.97 |  |  | 12.64 |  |
| Durable-goods industries------------.-- do- | 4. 80 |  |  | 4. 78 |  |  | 5.06 |  |  | 5. 77 |  |  | 6. 23 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries...--------- do. | 5.79 |  |  | 5.39 |  |  | 5. 78 |  |  | 6. 20 |  |  | 6.41 |  |
|  | . 91 |  |  | . 80 |  |  | . 94 |  |  | . 99 |  |  | 97 |  |
|  | . 68 |  |  | . 74 |  |  | . 80 |  |  | 96 |  |  | 1.15 |  |
| Transportation, other than rail.-..............do- | 1.53 |  |  | 1. 46 |  |  | 1. 62 |  |  | 1. 60 |  |  | 1.66 |  |
| Public utilities ${ }_{\text {Commercial }}$ and other | 4.01 |  |  | 4.01 |  |  | 4. 09 |  |  | 4. 43 |  |  | 4.70 |  |
| Commercial and other ...-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.......do.... | 8.46 |  |  | 8.46 |  |  | 8. 90 |  |  | 9.70 |  |  | 9.74 |  |
| FARM INCOME AND MARKETINGS $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\dot{C}$ ash receipts from farming, including Government payments, total-...-........-..................- mil. of dol.. | 2. 812 | 2,571 | 1,948 | 1,921 | 1,998 | 1,919 | 1,959 | 2,071 | 2.436 | 3, 067 | 3,644 | 3,333 |  |  |
| Farm marketings and CCC loans, total....... do. | 2,782 | 2,536 | 1,917 | 1, 898 | 1,983 | 1,902 | 1,948 | 2,061 | 2,426 | 3,054 | 3,629 | 3.312 |  |  |
|  | 1,456 1,326 | 1, 245 | 138 1,179 | 1,577 | $\begin{array}{r}1645 \\ 1,338 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 511 1.391 | 1.653 1,295 | $\begin{array}{r}868 \\ 1,193 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,095 1,331 | 1,678 1,376 | 2,088 1,541 | 1,900 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}1,326 \\ 335 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,291 311 | $\begin{array}{r}1,179 \\ \hline 299\end{array}$ | 1,321 | $\begin{array}{r}1.338 \\ \hline 305 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,391 \\ \hline 396\end{array}$ | 1, 385 | 1, 193 | $\begin{array}{r}1,331 \\ \hline 354 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,376 337 | 1, 344 | 1, 412 |  |  |
| Meat animals .......-....-...-.-...........- do | 704 | 741 | 618 | ${ }_{6}^{681}$ | ${ }^{674}$ | 673 | 611 | 543 | 685 | 707 | 836 | 708 |  |  |
| Poultry and eggs Indexes of cash receints from marketings and COC | 272 | 219 | 243 | 286 | 272 | 283 | 262 | 259 | 279 | 318 | 347 | 359 |  |  |
| Indexes of cash receipts from marketings and CCC loans, unadjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities..--......-.-.-.......... $1935-39=100 .-$ | 420 | 382 | 289 | 286 | 299 | ${ }_{181}^{287}$ | 294 | 311 | 366 <br> 387 | 461 | 547 738 | 500 |  |  |
|  | 349 | 340 | 310 | 348 | 352 | 366 | 341 | 314 | 350 | 362 | 406 | 372 |  |  |
| Indexes of volume of farm marketings, unadjusted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 180 | 165 | 129 | 129 | 130 | 134 | 135 | 143 | 165 | 203 | 242 | 214 |  |  |
|  | 185 | 167 | 106 | 79 | 80 | 67 | 90 | 127 | 157 | 240 | 297 | 239 |  |  |
| Livestock and products...-.-.-.-.-...........d. ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 175 | 163 | 146 | 166 | 169 | 184 | 169 | 156 | 171 | 175 | 201 | 196 |  |  |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted, combined index-----------.-1947-49=100.. | 128 | 132 | 135 | 138 | 138 | 138 | 139 | 130 | 139 | 142 | 147 | 146 | 141 |  |
|  | 129 | 133 | 136 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 141 | 132 | 140 | 144 | 149 | 148 | 143 |  |
| Durable manufactures | 143 | 147 | 151 | 154 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 146 | 153 | 157 | ${ }^{1} 164$ | 163 | 159 |  |
|  | 121 | 130 | 138 | 146 | 148 | 151 | 147 | 133 | 141 | 150 | 154 | 156 | 14 |  |
|  | 160 | 159 | 167 | 169 | 166 | 166 | 167 | 127 | 150 | 173 | 171 | 173 |  |  |
| Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance).--....-- - do | 156 | 159 | 162 | 165 | 166 | 165 | 163 | 157 | 162 | 165 | 173 | 174 | 171 |  |
| Fabricated metal products....-........-do | 124 | 124 | 126 | 130 | 131 | 134 | 135 | 130 | 139 | 142 | 145 | 139 | 138 |  |
|  | 146 | 148 | 152 | 154 | 152 | 151 | 153 | 142 | 153 | 161 | 169 | 164 | 162 |  |
|  | 123 191 | 126 191 | 129 <br> 196 | 132 195 | 134 189 | 135 181 | 137 184 | 131 | 131 | 137 207 | ${ }_{223}^{141}$ | 141 208 | 145 |  |
| Transportation equipment $\%$.............do | 191 | 200 | 205 | 209 | 213 | 209 | 200 | 197 | 192 | 185 | 200 | 215 | 207 |  |
|  | 174 | 195 | 210 | 215 | 223 | 203 | 184 | 195 | 166 | 130 | 1.53 | 212 |  |  |
| Trucks-----.............................- do. | 94 | 98 | 87 | 104 | 137 | 132 | 134 | 126 | 106 | 102 | 106 | 122 |  |  |
| Aircraft and parts---...-.-.-.-.-..... do | 478 | 479 | 477 | 479 | 472 | 469 | 466 149 | 469 | 469 150 | 484 | 490 | 501 |  |  |
| Instruments and related prodncts . . . .- - do- | 142 | 140 | 142 | 145 | 144 | 142 113 | 149 | 147 | 150 | 155 | 158 | 160 | 162 |  |
| Furniture and fixtures --.................-- do. | 112 | 109 | 113 | 114 | 111 | 113 | 116 | 113 | 123 | 127 | 128 | 128 | 128 |  |
| Lumber and products - clay, and ylass produets | ${ }_{116}^{116}$ | 117 132 1 |  | 126 |  | 129 149 | 137 155 1 | 118 | 153 | 1 | 138 | 123 | 112 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products .-........... do Miscellaneous manufactures........... | ${ }_{134}^{134}$ | 132 129 | $\begin{array}{r}134 \\ 134 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 140 137 | 1 | 149 137 | 155 141 | 149 133 117 | 158 142 | 15 | 161 | 159 | 154 149 148 |  |
| Nondurable manufactures ....-...............- do . | 115 | 120 | 122 | 125 | 124 | 124 | 127 | 117 | 128 | 130 | 135 | 132 | 126 |  |
| Food and beverage manufactures ..........do. | 101 | 98 | 97 | 100 | 101 | 104 | 112 | 111 | 117 | 122 | 124 | 115 |  |  |
| Food manufactures $\%$.................... do.... | 104 | 102 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 102 | 108 | 109 | 118 | 125 | 125 | 118 |  |  |
| Meat products.---.....-.-.-.-...-.....- do | 136 | 138 | 124 | 128 | 118 | 114 | 114 | 104 | 118 | 129 | 143 | 150 |  |  |
| Bakery products...-.-.------------ do - | 98 | 94 | ${ }_{89}^{95}$ | 191 | ${ }^{94} 9$ | 97 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 99 |  |  |
| Beverages --..........-..-...-.-.-....... do | 88 | 84 | 89 | 101 | 107 | 113 | 127 | 121 | 114 | 111 | 118 |  |  |  |
| Alcoholic beverages....--.-.----....... do - | 84 | 80 | 86 | 100 | 106 | 107 | 117 | 106 | 104 | 102 | 117 |  |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures........................ do. | 83 | 105 | 104 | 105 | 199 | 109 | 116 | 92 | 112 | 107 | 109 |  |  |  |
|  | 98 | 104 | 108 | 109 | 1109 | 1108 | $10!$ | 91 | 108 | 106 | 112 | 112 |  |  |
| Cotton and synthetic fabrics - - - .-....... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do | 104 70 | 114 70 | 116 72 | 118 74 | $\begin{array}{r}118 \\ 79 \\ \hline 178\end{array}$ | 116 83 | 110 85 | ${ }_{73}^{96}$ | 115 79 | 111 80 | 117 88 | 118 83 |  |  |
| Apparel and allied products............... do. | 99 | 113 | 116 | 123 | 117 | 113 | 110 | \% | 116 | 111 | 117 | 121 |  |  |
| Leather and products......-.................- do.... | 94 | 105 | 112 | 113 | 105 | 100 | 105 | 92 | 1118 | 107 | 109 | 100 |  |  |
|  | 129 | 140 <br> 140 <br> 10 | 148 | 152 | 154 | 153 | 15.56 | 139 | 155 | 157 | 167 <br> 158 | 158 |  |  |
| Printing and paper publishing--...-............-- do. | 127 | 140 | 147 <br> 122 | 150 | 148 | 151 | 154 127 | 133 121 | 151 | 150 | 158 | 15 | 133 |  |
|  | 156 | 158 | 162 | 166 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 158 | 16.3 | 171 | 176 | 178 |  |  |
| Industrial chemicals..........-...........- do .-- | 166 | 169 | 177 | 184 | 182 | 182 | 185 | 176 | 182 | 190 | 192 | 197 |  |  |
| Petroleum and coal products .-.-.---...-- - do - .-. | 129 | 132 | 134 | ${ }_{133}^{139}$ | 132 | 131 | 136 <br> 144 <br> 15 | 134 | 138 | 136 | 138 | 140 | 142 |  |
|  | 120 | 142 | 144 <br> 144 | 139 146 | 136 14 | 135 | 140 | 141 | ${ }_{1}^{143}$ | 141 | 143 | 148 |  |  |

- Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures of business; those for the lst quarter of 1950 appear on p. 4 of the December 1955 issue of the Surver. O Includes data not shown separately.
ings, have been revised to take into account the latest information on production, disposition, and price. Unpublished revisions (prior to August 1954 ) will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Fehrilary | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS-Continued

| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION-Continued <br> Federal Reserve Index of Physical Volume - Con. <br> Unadjusted index-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 114 | 117 | 119 | 118 | 119 | 122 | 121 | 119 | 124 | 126 | ${ }^{1} 127$ | 126 | 125 |  |
|  | 75 | 77 | 79 | 71 | 72 | 77 | 74 | 77 | 82 | 83 | 88 | 87 | 91 |  |
| Crude oil and natural gas-...-................. do | 138 | 142 | 144 | 145 | 143 | 139 | 139 | 139 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 147 |  |
| Mral mining | 76 | 79 | 85 | 86 | 101 | 131 | 141 | 104 | 126 | 141 | 136 | 117 |  |  |
| Stone and earth minerals -------------------- - | 122 | 115 | 113 | 122 | 128 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 139 | 141 | 139 | 135 |  |  |
| Adjusted, combined index.....................--- - do.... | 130 | 132 | 133 | 135 | 136 | 138 | 139 | 139 | 140 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 144 |  |
| Manufnctures .-.-.-.-.-..........-.......----- do. | 131 | 133 | 134 | 136 | 138 | 140 | 141 | 141 | 142 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 145 |  |
| Durable mannfactures...------------------- do | 143 | 145 | 147 | 148 | 151 | 153 | 155 | 155 | 158 | 160 | 161 | 161 | 160 |  |
| Primary metals----.-.-..................... do. | 121 | 127 | 131 | 136 | 138 | 140 | 143 | 134 | 139 | 146 | 148 | 149 | 151 |  |
| Metal fabricating (incl. ordnance) ......... do..-- | ${ }^{r} 155$ | ${ }^{1} 157$ | ${ }^{r} 158$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 160$ | ${ }^{+} 182$ | $r 163$ | ${ }^{\times} 164$ | ${ }^{*} 166$ | ${ }^{r} 168$ | r 170 | 173 | 172 | 170 |  |
| Fabricated metal products.............- do..-- | 125 | 125 | 126 | 129 | 130 | 134 | 135 | 135 | 137 | 141 | 142 | 139 | 139 |  |
| Machinery --....-.-.----------.... do. | 145 | 145 | 146 | ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 147$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 151$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 153$ | 155 | 158 | ${ }^{+159}$ | ${ }^{+} 161$ | 164 | 162 | 160 |  |
| Nonelectrical machinery-------......- do. | ${ }^{\times} 121$ | 124 | 125 | 126 | 131 | 134 | 136 | 138 | 140 | 141 | 143 | 143 | 142 |  |
| Electrical machinery .....----.........do.-.. | 193 | 187 | r 189 | r 190 | ${ }^{+191}$ | r 189 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 192$ | 197 | ${ }^{r} 196$ | r 199 | 205 | 198 | 196 |  |
| Transportation equipment - .-..........do. | ${ }^{\text {r }} 189$ | +197 | -199 | +200 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 202$ | +202 | -198 | - 202 | - 203 | 205 | 208 | 212 | 207 |  |
| Instruments and related products......-do. | 140 | 140 | 142 | 143 | 143 | 142 | 149 | 151 | 153 | 155 | 156 | 159 | 161 |  |
|  | 108 | 109 | 109 | 112 | 113 | 117 | 121 | 122 | 124 | 125 | 124 | 123 | 123 |  |
| Lumber and products .-.-------------- do - | 131 | 129 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 128 | 133 | 125 | 127 | 127 | 130 | 123 | 124 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products..............do M isecllaneous manufactures. $\qquad$ do | 135 131 | 136 | 138 133 | 143 136 | 146 136 | 149 142 | 153 145 | 152 143 | 155 | 155 | 153 | 157 145 | 155 146 |  |
| Nondurable manufactures. .-..........-...- do . | 119 | 121 | 121 | 124 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 126 | 125 | ${ }^{5} 128$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 129$ | 130 | 130 |  |
| Food and beverage manufactures ......... do | 107 | 107 | 106 | $\bigcirc 107$ | ${ }^{\sim} 109$ | ${ }^{r} 108$ | $\times 109$ | ${ }^{r} 108$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 108$ | ${ }^{+} 108$ | 111 | 112 | 112 |  |
| Tobacco manufactures...-------------- do -- | 101 | 107 | 106 | 107 | 103 | 109 | 109 | 101 | 190 | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |
|  | 102 | $\bigcirc 102$ | 103 | 104 | ${ }^{\tau} 107$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 106$ | ${ }^{+107}$ | 106 | ${ }^{+107}$ | 107 | 109 | 110 |  |  |
| Apparel and allied products.................do...- | 107 | r 110 | 106 | $r 111$ | ${ }^{+112}$ | $r 114$ | r 114 | ${ }^{r} 112$ | r 112 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 116$ | 116 | 121 |  |  |
|  | 100 | 105 | 104 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 107 | 106 | 102 | 104 | 105 | 102 |  |  |
| Paper and allied products. ---.-...-....... do- | 135 | 140 | 143 | 147 | 151 | 156 | 156 | 155 | 153 | 157 | 158 | 157 |  |  |
| Printing and publishing -...-.-.......- do-. | 121 | 123 | 123 | 125 | 125 | 126 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 130 | 131 | 130 | 131 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products............. do... | 155 | 155 | 158 | 161 | 163 | 168 | 170 | 170 | 168 | 173 | 171 | 173 | 142 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products...............- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do | 129 | 143 | 134 <br> 138 | 134 140 | 136 <br> 144 | 134 | 149 | 134 137 | 135 | 135 +142 | $\begin{array}{r}137 \\ 147 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 147 | 142 |  |
|  | 116 | 120 | 123 | 121 | 119 | 121 | 122 | 120 | 121 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 123$ | r12, | 125 | 127 |  |
| Conl Crude nil and natural gas | $\begin{array}{r}73 \\ 138 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}74 \\ 142 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}79 \\ 144 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}72 \\ 145 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 72 143 | $\begin{array}{r}81 \\ 139 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 86 129 189 | $\begin{array}{r}87 \\ 139 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}82 \\ 141 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 80 $r 141$ | 80 143 | $\begin{array}{r}80 \\ 144 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}87 \\ 147 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Metal mining .........-.......................do. | 103 | 110 | 114 | 113 | 100 | 111 | 117 | 88 | 105 | 119 | -120 | 127 | 147 |  |
| Stone and earth minerals...................... ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 127 | 126 | 124 | 132 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 130 | 130 | 133 | 131 | 133 |  |  |
| CONSUMER DURABLES OUTPUT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 132 | 142 | 151 | 155 | 156 | 147 | 144 | 137 | 139 | 136 | 146 | 159 | 147 |  |
|  | 149 | 163 | 174 | 179 | 180 | 167 | 160 | 152 | 152 | 145 | $\cdot 157$ | 178 | 162 |  |
|  | 174 <br> 131 <br> 1 | 195 <br> 137 <br> 18 | 210 146 | 215 | 223 | ${ }_{1}^{205}$ | 184 | 195 | 166 | 130 | 153 | 150 | 193 |  |
|  | 130 109 | 137 | 146 | 151 | 145 | 136 109 | 141 | 115 | 1117 | 159 124 | r 162 127 127 | 150 | 137 |  |
| Applianees and heaters | 108 | 124 | 138 | 151 | 150 | 145 | 152 | 116 | 127 | 151 | 145 | 132 |  |  |
| Radio and television sets...................do ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 258 | 240 | 272 | 260 | 228 | 189 | 192 | 143 | 254 | 289 | 315 | 279 |  |  |
| Other consumer durables.-.-..................... do. | 94 | 95 | 97 | 99 | 99 | 102 | 106 | 103 | 110 | 115 | $r 120$ | 117 | 111 |  |
| Adjusted, total output.-..........-.-.......---. - do...- | r $13!$ | \% 139 | +141 | ${ }^{r} 142$ | 144 | 145 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 144$ | r 150 | 152 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 153$ | 152 | $r 151$ | 147 |  |
|  | ${ }^{+} 146$ | $\bigcirc 157$ | ${ }^{\sim} 159$ | ${ }^{+} 161$ | $18 \%$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 183$ | ${ }^{\sim} 160$ | ${ }^{+} 169$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 171$ | 172 | ${ }^{+} 168$ | ${ }^{r} 167$ | 161 |  |
|  | ${ }^{+} 167$ | ${ }^{r} 188$ | $\times 191$ | $r 192$ $r$ | $r 192$ $r$ | $\begin{array}{r}r 190 \\ r \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ | $\bigcirc 173$ | ${ }^{r} 188$ | ${ }^{+193}$ | -195 | ${ }^{r} 194$ | ${ }^{\text {r } 196}$ | 187 |  |
| Major houschold grods .-..................-- - do-- | ${ }^{r} 130$ | 133 | ${ }^{7} 134$ | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \times 138 \\ \hline 109\end{array}$ | -140 | ${ }^{r} 141$ | ${ }^{-151}$ | ${ }^{+} 155$ | 155 | ${ }^{+150}$ | ${ }^{+} 148$ | ${ }^{+143}$ | 141 |  |
| Furniture and floor coverings...-............. do- | ${ }^{105}$ | 107 $\times 120$ | 107 | 109 | 110 | 113 | 117 | 117 | 121 | 123 | ${ }^{*} 121$ | 121 |  |  |
| Appliances and heaters....................-do- Radio and television sets..........-. |  | ${ }^{r} 126$ | $\begin{array}{r}130 \\ +206 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -133 | - 140 | $\bigcirc 142$ | ${ }^{\text {r }} 145$ | ${ }^{\sim} 146$ | 143 | ${ }^{+} 147$ | 137 | 134 |  |  |
| Other consumer durables ............................-do. | - 96 | 225 98 | 226 99 | ${ }_{100}^{222}$ | 226 100 | ${ }_{103}^{222}$ | 269 106 | 290 | 294 107 | 111 | 1259 +114 | 114 | 114 |  |
| BUSINESS SALES AND INVENTORIES S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing and trade sales (adj.), total . bil. of dol | 48.7 | 48.7 | 48.9 | 50.7 | 50.3 | 51.7 | 52.3 | 51.9 | 52.8 | 53.1 | 52.5 | -53.2 | 53.2 |  |
| Manufacturing, total........................... do. | 24.1 | 24.3 | 24.6 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 26.6 | 27.1 | 26.7 | 27.2 | 27.2 | 26.6 | 27.3 | 27.3 |  |
|  | 11.6 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 13.7 | 13.7 |  |
| Nondurable-goods industries --..........-. . . do. | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 13.6 |  |
| Wholesale trade, total .-........................ do.. | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10. 1 | ${ }^{+} 10.1$ | 10.1 |  |
| Durable-goods estahlishments-.............- - do | 3.0 | 3. 1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |  |
| Nondurable-goods establishments.-........ do.- | 6. 5 | 6. 4 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6. 4 | 6. 4 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6. 6 | 6.7 | - 6.6 | 6.7 |  |
| Retail trade, total. . .-............................. do...- | 15. 1 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 15. 1 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 15. 8 | 15.8 | 15.8 |  |
|  | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5. 7 | 5.7 |  |
|  | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.1 |  |
| Manufacturing and trade inventories, book value, end of month (adjusted), total...............bil. of dol | 76. 9 | 76.9 | 77.3 | 77.5 | 77.7 | 78.3 | 78.8 | 79.2 | 79.6 | 80.0 | r 80.9 | r 81.6 | 82.1 |  |
| Manufacturing, total.--..-------.-------..- do - | 43.3 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 43.5 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 44.3 | 44.7 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 45.4$ | ${ }^{7} 45.7$ | 45.9 |  |
| Durable-goods industries --- | 24.9 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.1 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 24.5 | 24.6 | 24.8 | 25.2 | + 25.7 | ${ }^{2} 26.1$ | 26.3 |  |
|  | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.7 | - 19.6 | 19.6 |  |
|  | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.3 |  |
|  | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5. 9 | 6.0 | 6. 0 | 6. 1 | 6. 2 | 6.3 | 6.4 |  |
| Nondurable-goods establishments.-.-.---- - - do-.-- | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 |  |
|  | 22.1 | 22.2 | 22.4 | 22.6 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 23.2 | 23.4 | 23.3 | 23.2 | 23.3 | + 23.6 | 23.9 |  |
|  | ${ }_{12.1}^{10.1}$ | 10.2 12.1 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 11.2 |  |
| ${ }^{r}$ Revised. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | $\frac{1954}{\substack{\text { Decem－} \\ \text { ber }}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Janu－ ary | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | Janu－ ary |

## GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS－Continued

## MANUFACTURERS＇SALES，INVENTORIES，



Inventories，end of month：
Book value（unadjusted），total
．

$$
\operatorname{tai}
$$

$\qquad$
 Food and
Tobacco
Textile Textile
Paper Phetrolear
 By stages of fabrication：
 Goods in process

Inventories，end of month
Book value（adjusted），total．．．－．．．．．．．．mil．of dol．


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Lumber and furniture |  |
| Stone，clay，and glass |  |
| Other durable－goods in |  |
| By stages of fabrication： |  |
| Purchased materials．－ | bil of do |
| Goods in process |  |
| Finished goods． |  |



O゙サー.
19,46
4,73
1,91
2,
1,
3,
2,
2,
2












| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { anu- }}}$ | $\underset{\text { Febru- }}{\text { ary }}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | ${ }_{\text {Septem- }}^{\text {ber }}$ | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Continued

MANUFACTURERS' SALES, INVENTORIES,

Nondurable-goods industries, total $\circ$............

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURESO'
Failures, total.......................................................


| 24,309 | 24, 324 | 24, 268 | 28, 310 | 26,043 | 26,708 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11,788 | 11,940 | 12,023 | 14, 596 | 13, 132 | 13, 713 |
| 2, 151 | 2, 222 | 2, 397 | 2,896 | 2,504 | 2,513 |
| 1,159 | 1,135 | 1,064 | 1,463 | 1,218 | 1,298 |
| 3,029 | 2,983 | 3,191 | 3,656 | 3,345 | 3,321 |
| 3,173 | 3,015 | 2,871 | 3,658 | 3,337 | 3,768 |
| 2, 276 | 2, 58.5 | 2,500 | 2, 923 | 2,728 | 2,813 |
| 12,521 | 12,384 | 12,245 | 13,714 | 12,911 | 12,995 |
| 2,901 | 2,893 | 2,870 | 3, 253 | 2, 888 | 2,957 |
| 9,620 | 9,491 | 9,375 | 10,461 | 10,023 | 10,038 |
| 24,760 | 24, 641 | 24, 845 | 26, 482 | 26, 116 | 27,720 |
| 11, 963 | 12, 142 | 12, 170 | 13, 353 | 12,879 | 14,331 |
| 2,068 | 2,136 | 2,446 | 2,586 | 2, 385 | 2,538 |
| 1,288 | 1,135 | 1,120 | 1,306 | 1,194 | 1,366 |
| 2,933 | 2,936 | 3,233 | 3,404 | 3,179 | 3,531 |
| 3,173 | 3,350 | 2,871 | 3,325 | 3,337 | 3,966 |
| 2,501 | 2,585 | 2, 500 | 2,732 | 2,784 | 2,930 |
| 12,797 | 12,499 | 12,675 | 13, 129 | 13,237 | 13,389 |
| 3, 119 | 2,922 | 2, 899 | 3,040 | 3,008 | 3,146 |
| 9,678 | 9, 577 | 9,776 | 10,089 | 10,229 | 10,243 |
| 46, 529 | 47, 174 | 47, 471 | 48, 231 | 47, 978 | 48,361 |
| 43, 760 | 44, 350 | 44, 577 | 45, 274 | 45, 106 | 45, 429 |
| 3,760 | 4, 109 | 4, 608 | 5, 279 | 5,605 | 5, 877 |
| 3, 184 | 3, 241 | 3,215 | 3,387 | 3,327 | 3,366 |
| 13,363 | 13,446 | 13, 003 | 13, 531 | 13, 550 | 13,489 |
| 19,505 | 19,354 | 18,986 | 18,792 | 18, 324 | 18,360 |
| 3,978 | 4, 200 | 4,265 | 4,285 | 4,300 | 4,337 |
| 2,739 | 2,824 | 2,894 | 2,957 | 2,872 | 2,932 |
| 11,981 | 13, 181 | 11,369 | 13,417 | 11,756 | 12,029 |
| 917 | 939 | 877 | 1,038 | 903 | 955 |
| 72 | 87 | 60 | 66 | 66 | 80 |
| 130 | 87 | 113 | 108 | 106 | 121 |
| 204 | 195 | 188 | 225 | 154 | 168 |
| 413 | 456 | 412 | 520 | 484 | 499 |
| 98 | 114 | 104 | 119 | 93 | 87 |
| 40, 103 | 37,872 | 42,056 | 41,209 | 35, 968 | 34, 714 |
| 1,857 | 3,154 | 2,244 | 2,916 | 2,229 | 1,998 |
| 5,926 | 9,044 | 7,624 | 4,468 | 6,450 | 4,885 |
| 17,526 | 11,636 | 18,922 | 16,921 | 12,653 | 14,093 |
| 8, 509 | 9,647 | 8,928 | 11, 972 | 10,765 | 10, 874 |
| 6,285 | 4, 391 | 4,338 | 4, 932 | 3,871 | 2,864 |

## COMMODITY PRICES

| PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS <br> Prices received, all farm products. $\qquad$ $1910-14=100$ | 239 | 243 | 244 | 243 | 247 | 244 | 243 | 237 | 233 | 235 | 230 | 225 | 223 | 226 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crons.-.................-.-.................- do. | 243 | 247 | 244 | 243 | 252 | 255 | 244 | 238 | 298 | 229 | 224 |  | 227 |  |
| Commercial vegetables, fresh market.-......do | 221 | 257 | 258 | 262 | 270 | 308 | 230 | 223 | 211 | 230 | 223 | 231 | 231 | ${ }_{244}^{231}$ |
|  | 276 | 275 | 268 | 269 | 270 | 266 | 266 | 271 | 277 | 285 | 278 | 274 | 264 | 259 |
|  | 202 | 204 | 203 | 198 | 197 | 200 | 196 | 190 | 178 | 174 | 167 | 164 | 170 | 171 |
|  | 239 | 241 | 240 | 239 | 236 | 240 | 232 | 222 | 214 | 217 | 220 | 220 | 221 | 220 |
| Fruit .-...-.-.-.-.-.-....................- do. | 218 | 216 | 203 | 204 | 216 | 209 | 239 | 235 | 213 | 210 | 188 | 193 | 207 | 225 |
|  | 279 | 274 | 270 | 264 | 261 | 259 | 256 | 257 | 246 | 225 | 227 | 228 | 232 | 236 |
|  | 182 | 192 | 198 | 200 | 297 | 305 | 213 | 170 | 141 | 129 | 130 | 143 | 144 | 161 |
| Tobacco-. | 430 | 425 | 436 | 437 | 437 | 436 | 435 | 435 | 437 | 427 | 443 | 438 | $45 \overline{5}$ | 452 |
| Livestock and products......-.................do. ${ }_{\text {do }}$ - | 236 | 240 | 245 | 243 | 242 | 234 | 242 | 237 | 237 | 240 | 236 | 225 | 219 | 221 |
|  | 264 | 258 | 255 | 248 | 241 | 236 | 235 | 242 | 249 | 257 | 264 | 267 | 265 | 260 |
| Meat animals-.-.....-......................-. - do. | 253 | 263 | 264 | 260 | 269 | 260 | 276 | 261 | 251 | 250 | 240 | 216 | 201 | 207 |
|  | 155 | 163 | 190 | 199 | 185 | 175 | 176 | 178 | 191 | 202 | 195 | 195 | 204 | 205 |
| Wool-...- | 284 | 284 | 28.5 | 281 | 274 | 263 | 251 | 247 | 240 | 226 | 222 | 219 | 220 | 222 |
| Prices paid: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities and services..................-do.. | 261 | 264 | 264 | 265 | 265 | 263 | 263 | 262 | 260 | 259 | 261 | 259 | 259 | 259 |
| Family living items.-.......................- ${ }^{\text {d }}$ d | 272 | 273 | 271 | 273 | 274 | 274 | 274 | 274 | 273 | 272 | 274 | 273 | 273 | 272 |
| Production items --.......................-do--- | 250 | $\bigcirc 253$ | 256 | 256 | 254 | 251 | 250 | 248 | 247 | 246 | 246 | 244 | 243 | 246 |
| All commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates . . . . .-.............................. 1910-14=100.- | 279 | 283 | 283 | 284 | 284 | 282 | 282 | 281 | 279 | 279 | 280 | 279 | ${ }^{+} 278$ | 281 |
|  | 86 |  |  |  | 87 | 87 |  | 84 | 84 | 84 | 82 | 81 | 80 | 80 |

$r$ Revised.
O Includes textiles, leather, paper, and printing and publishing industries; unfilled orders for other nondurable-goods industries are zero.
For these industries (food, beverages, tobacco, apparel, petroleum, chemicals, and rubber), sales are considered equal to new orders.
Includes sweetpototoes and dry edible bean
$\oplus$ Ratio of prices received to prices paid (including interest, taxes, and wage rates).

| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sentern- ber | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jamu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## COMMODITY PRICES-Continued



 related products were transferred from drugs, etc., to the "other chemicals" subgroup.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | उuly | August | September | October | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline New construction (unadjusted), total.....-mil. of dol-- \& 3,092 \& 2,815 \& 2.698 \& 2,989 \& 3. 283 \& 3.606 \& 3, 881 \& 4,044 \& 4, 101 \& 4,086 \& 3,953 \& 3,617 \& 3,177 \& 2,849 \\
\hline  \& 2, 263 \& 2,073 \& 2, 002 \& 2,193 \& 2, 367 \& 2, 547 \& 2, 730 \& 2, 829 \& 2,858 \& 2.844 \& 2,765 \& 2, 632 \& 2,410 \& 2,126 \\
\hline  \& 1. 258 \& 1. 122 \& 1, 049 \& 1. 185 \& 1,319 \& 1, 430 \& 1,544 \& 1,590 \& 1, 587 \& 1,561 \& 1,508 \& 1,422 \& 1,283 \& 1,078 \\
\hline New durelling units --.-.-.--------......-- do \& 1,150 \& I, 030 \& \({ }^{960}\) \& 1,085 \& 1,190 \& 1. 270 \& 1,380 \& 1,430 \& 1,435 \& 1,410 \& 1,360 \& 1,280 \& 1,160 \& \({ }^{1} 975\) \\
\hline Additions and alterations...-.-.-.......- do-.-- \& 86 \& 71 \& 68 \& 79 \& 106 \& 133 \& 133 \& 127 \& 119 \& 119 \& 116 \& 110 \& 92 \& 73 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Nonresidential building, except farm and public \\

\end{tabular} \& 552 \& 543 \& 548 \& 558 \& 563 \& 592 \& 633 \& 668 \& 686 \& 714 \& 719 \& 717 \& 683 \& 654 \\
\hline  \& 184 \& 186 \& 187 \& 186 \& 184 \& 184 \& 190 \& 199 \& 205 \& 213 \& 218 \& 225 \& 226 \& 228 \\
\hline Commercial \& 192 \& 189 \& 198 \& 207 \& 214 \& 236 \& 259 \& 277 \& 286 \& 303 \& 305 \& 296 \& 269 \& 249 \\
\hline  \& 93 \& 92 \& 95 \& 103 \& 114 \& 131 \& 141 \& 148 \& 150 \& 137 \& 112 \& 94 \& 83 \& 83 \\
\hline  \& 348 \& 302 \& 297 \& 333 \& 357 \& 378 \& 396 \& 407 \& 421 \& 420 \& 415 \& 388 \& 351 \& 303 \\
\hline  \& 829 \& 742 \& 696 \& 796 \& 916 \& 1,059 \& 1, 151 \& 1,215 \& 1,243 \& 1,242 \& 1, 188 \& 985 \& 767 \& 723 \\
\hline Nonresidential building--------.-.--------- do \& 351 \& 342 \& 320 \& 349 \& 361 \& 374 \& 382 \& 1,387 \& , 380 \& 372 \& , 353 \& 318 \& 287 \& 290 \\
\hline Military facilities ----------------1.-.----- do \& 88 \& 78 \& 77 \& 82 \& 98 \& 106 \& 120 \& 122 \& 129 \& 133 \& 134 \& 115 \& 106 \& 97 \\
\hline  \& 214 \& 155 \& 150 \& 190 \& 270 \& 375 \& 430 \& 480 \& 500 \& 510 \& 485 \& 355 \& 200 \& 165 \\
\hline  \& 176 \& 167 \& 149 \& 175 \& 187 \& 204 \& 219 \& 226 \& 234 \& 227 \& 216 \& 197 \& 174 \& 171 \\
\hline New construction (seasonally adjusted), total....do.. \& 3,429 \& 3,422 \& 3. 453 \& 3. 464 \& 3, 525 \& 3.581 \& 3,565 \& 3,566 \& 3,568 \& 3,573 \& 3, 526 \& 3,518 \& 3,489 \& 3,457 \\
\hline  \& 2,350 \& 2,400 \& 2,438 \& 2, 464 \& 2. 525 \& 2, 556 \& 2,545 \& 2,578 \& 2,591 \& 2,599 \& 2,551 \& 2,517 \& 2,486 \& 2,439 \\
\hline Residential (nonfarm)....-.
Nonresidential building, except farm and public \& 1,307 \& 1,338 \& 1,348 \& 1,349 \& 1,391 \& 1.419 \& 1,420 \& 1,435 \& 1,433 \& 1.422 \& 1,374 \& 1,345 \& 1. 326 \& 1,283 \\
\hline Nonresidential building, except farm and pubhe \& 539 \& 554 \& 582 \& 604 \& 624 \& 629 \& 621 \& 641 \& 658 \& 679 \& 683 \& 680 \& 669 \& 667 \\
\hline  \& 124 \& 123 \& 122 \& 121 \& 120 \& 119 \& 117 \& 116 \& 115 \& 114 \& 112 \& 111 \& 110 \& 110 \\
\hline  \& 366 \& 368 \& 371 \& 374 \& 376 \& 374 \& 374 \& 373 \& 373 \& 372 \& 371 \& 370 \& 369 \& 369 \\
\hline  \& 1,079 \& 1,022 \& 1,015 \& 1,000 \& 1.009 \& 1,025 \& 1, 020 \& 988 \& 977 \& 974 \& 975 \& 1,001 \& 1, 003 \& 1,018 \\
\hline Nonresidential building \& 393 \& 388 \& 380 \& 370 \& 360 \& 362 \& 363 \& 344 \& 335 \& 338 \& 329 \& 334 \& 322 \& 330 \\
\hline  \& 393 \& 342 \& 339 \& 337 \& 336 \& 352 \& 339 \& 338 \& 334 \& 327 \& 332 \& 357 \& 367 \& 367 \\
\hline CONTRACT AWARDS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Construction contracts awarded in 37 States (F. W. Dodge Corp.): \\
Total projects \\
number
\end{tabular} \& 62,394 \& 56,285 \& 58,456 \& 75,533 \& 79, 184 \& 75, 896 \& 75, 141 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total valuation..........................-mil. of dol.. \& 1,829 \& 1,504 \& 1,581 \& 2,135 \& 2,322 \& 2,185 \& - 2,255 \& - \& 64,149
1,895 \& - \& 61,135
1
1863 \& \(54,8.86\)
1,797 \& 50,531 \& \\
\hline Public ownership.--.............---.-.-.-...- do...- \& 617 \& , 480 \& , 472 \& \({ }_{6} 677\) \& -676 \& \({ }^{2} 675\) \& \({ }^{2}, 75\) \& \({ }^{2}, 761\) \& 1,549 \& \({ }^{2}, 621\) \& + 1,81 \& 1, \({ }_{527}\) \& 1,931 \& \\
\hline  \& 1,212 \& 1,024 \& 1,109 \& 1.458 \& 1,646 \& 1,510 \& 1,498 \& 1,511 \& 1,346 \& 1,414 \& 1,312 \& 1,269 \& 1,190 \& \\
\hline Nonresidential buildings: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& 5,017 \& 4,227 \& 4,284 \& 5.729 \& 6, 135 \& 6. 107 \& 6. 217 \& 6.715 \& 5,715 \& 5,540 \& 5,863 \& 4,686 \& 4,407 \& \\
\hline Floor area.........-.-............-thous. of sq. ft.- \& 51,396
701 \& \(\begin{array}{r}42,768 \\ \hline 665\end{array}\) \& 41, 861
534 \& 51,925 \& 51,989
706 \& 31,736
726 \& 57.218
843 \& \(\begin{array}{r}64,544 \\ \hline 993\end{array}\) \& 47, 888 \& 49,837 \& 49, 156 \& 46,058 \& 49,426 \& \\
\hline Residential buildings: \& \& \& \& 759 \& 706 \& 726 \& 843 \& 893 \& 681 \& 709 \& 692 \& 663 \& 727 \& \\
\hline Projects \& 55. 407 \& 50,696 \& 52,583 \& 67,539 \& 70,088 \& 6f, 558 \& 65,459 \& 62. 799 \& 55,514 \& 49,211 \& 53,033 \& 48,346 \& 44, 302 \& \\
\hline  \& 77. 300 \& 70,031 \& 74, 545 \& 98,806 \& 107,850 \& 97, 248 \& 95,481 \& 94, 491 \& 82, 058 \& 72, 039 \& 76. 964 \& 73, 638 \& 70, 440 \& \\
\hline  \& 762 \& 690 \& 744 \& 990 \& 1,070 \& 1,011 \& 951 \& 959 \& 835 \& 733 \& 783 \& 726 \& 711 \& \\
\hline  \& 1.514 \& 979 \& 1,234 \& 1, 803 \& 2,301 \& 2,610 \& 2,887 \& 2,900 \& 2,447 \& 2,316 \& 1,772 \& 1,398 \& 1,394 \& \\
\hline Valuation- --......-...................--mil. of dol- - \& 273 \& 174 \& 248 \& 273 \& 342 \& 290 \& 382 \& 332 \& 299 \& 368 \& 277 \& 280 \& 359 \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Utilities: \\
Projects \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \& 450 \& 383 \& 355 \& 462 \& 600 \& 621 \& 578 \& 656 \& 468 \& 606 \& 467 \& 426 \& \& \\
\hline Valuation-----------------...........mil. of dol- \& 93 \& 76 \& 55 \& 113 \& 204 \& 158 \& 79 \& 88 \& 79 \& 224 \& 111 \& 129 \& 124 \& \\
\hline Value of contract awards (F. R. indexes): \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Total, unadjusted --.-.-.-.......... 1947-49 = 100. \& 211 \& \({ }_{r}{ }^{2} 214\) \& \(\times 27\)
\(\times 27\) \& 264 \& 290 \& 296 \& 294 \& 281 \& 271 \& 253 \& 249 \& 244 \& 244 \& \\
\hline  \& \(\times 235\)
+258
+ \& \(r\)

$r$
$r$
260 \& +263
+260 \& 307
260

20 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
336 <br>
253 <br>
\hline 23

 \& 

332 <br>
245 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 320

253 \& 391
297 \& 277 \& 258
250 \& 246
260 \& 243
270 \& ${ }_{2}^{233}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& - 275 \& ${ }^{r} 286$ \& + 295 \& 291 \& 286 \& 280 \& 290 \& 296 \& 278 \& 256 \& 250 \& 252 \& 373 \& <br>

\hline | Engineering construction: |
| :--- |
| Contract awards (ENR)§- $\qquad$ mil. of dol. | \& 1,373 \& 1,295 \& 1,085 \& 1,987 \& 1,449 \& 1,727 \& 1, 882 \& 1,684 \& 1,240 \& 1.786 \& 1, 526 \& 1,369 \& 1,693 \& 1,593 <br>

\hline Highway conerete pavement contract awards: $0^{\text {a }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total ........................-....thous. of sq. yd \& ${ }^{18} 8691$ \& 7,134 \& 7, 289 \& 9,504 \& 8.470 \& 8,760 \& 9,292 \& 5,787 \& 9,346 \& 5,798 \& 5,999 \& 7,171 \& 18,909 \& 6,920 <br>
\hline  \& - 2,698 \& 2,600 \& 2,134 \& 2,021 \& 2,855 \& 1,242 \& 950 \& 944 \& , 288 \& 490 \& 1,052 \& 1,895 \& 1,150 \& 1,292 <br>
\hline Roads . Streets and alleys. $^{\text {a }}$ - \& 13,639
12,354 \& 2,769
1,765 \& 3,635
1,520 \& 3.988
3.495 \& 2,279 \& 3,305
4,213 \& 3, 966 \& 2, 2307 \& 5,321 \& 2,246 \& 2, 413 \& 3,345 \& 18,229
1
12 \& 3,287 <br>
\hline Streets and alleys.--...................-...- do. \& ${ }^{12} 2,354$ \& 1,765 \& 1,520 \& 3,495 \& 3,336 \& 4,213 \& 4,376 \& 2,606 \& 3,737 \& 3, 062 \& 2,534 \& 1,931 \& 12,529 \& 2, 341 <br>
\hline NEW DWELLING UNITS (U. S. Department of Labor) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline New permanent nonfarm dwelling units started: Unadjusted: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total, privately and publicly owned .--thousanos \& 90.6 \& 87.6 \& 89.9 \& 113.8 \& 132.0 \& 137.6 \& 134.8 \& 122.6 \& 124.7 \& 114.9 \& r 105.8 \& 90.0 \& 75.0 \& 74.0 <br>
\hline Privately owned, total-------.---.-...- do. \& 89.9 \& 87.3 \& 87.9 \& 112.8 \& 130.5 \& 135.1 \& 131.4 \& 121.9 \& 122.3 \& 113.6 \& r 104.8 \& 89.2 \& 72.2 \& 73.0 <br>
\hline  \& 69.0 \& 67.8 \& 64.9 \& 80.0 \& Q5. 4 \& 97.3 \& Y14.2 \& 87.7 \& 89.2 \& 82.2 \& $\bigcirc 75.8$ \& 63.8 \& 52.5 \& 52.7 <br>
\hline Publicly owned --......-....... \& 7 \& . 3 \& 2.0 \& 1.0 \& 1.5 \& 2.5 \& 3.4 \& 7 \& 2.4 \& 1.3 \& ${ }^{\times} 1.0$ \& . 8 \& 2.8 \& 1.0 <br>

\hline | Seasonally adjusted at annual rate: |
| :--- |
| Privately owned, total.................................. | \& 1,478.0 \& 1,416.0 \& 1,370.0 \& 1,367.0 \& 1,350.0 \& 1,362.0 \& 1,371.0 \& 1,283.0 \& 1,310.0 \& 1,251.0 \& r1,221.0 \& 1,203.0 \& 1,187.0 \& 1,183.0 <br>

\hline Building construction authorized, all permit-issuing places: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{2} 77.4$ \& 76.3 \& 78.8 \& 115.6 \& 119.3 \& 120.1 \& 115.1 \& 98.2 \& 108.1 \& 96.3 \& 89.4 \& 70.0 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 76.0
66.3 \& 75.9
67.3 \& 76.8 \& 114.7 \& 118.5 \& 117.4 \& 113.0 \& 97.4 \& 106.3 \& 95. 3 \& 87.7 \& 69.6 \& \& <br>
\hline Units in 2 -family structures-.....................do \& 2.9 \& 66.3
2.1 \& 67.9 \& 10.5 \& 107.5 \& 104.4 \& 102.2 \& 89.4 \& 95.3 \& 86.1 \& 78.7 \& 62.8 \& \& <br>
\hline Units in multifamily structures...............do. \& 6.8 \& 6.5 \& 6.3 \& 10.1 \& 7.8 \& ${ }_{9.8}$ \& 7.9 \& 5.5 \& 8.7 \& 2.2 \& $\stackrel{2.1}{9}$ \& 2.2 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 1.4 \& . 3 \& 2.1 \& . 9 \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 2.8 \& 2.1 \& 5.5
.8 \& 1.8 \& 1.0 \& 6.9
1.7 \& ${ }^{4 .} 4$ \& \& <br>
\hline CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Department of Commerce composite $\ldots-.1947-49=100 \ldots$ \& 122.5 \& 122.7 \& 122.7 \& 123.0 \& 123.5 \& 123.8 \& 124.6 \& 125.8 \& 126.2 \& \& 126.7 \& 126.8 \& \& <br>
\hline Aberthaw (industrial building) .-...---.-. $1914=100 .-$ \& 396 \& \& \& 396 \& \& \& 397 \& \& \& 399 \& \& \& 401 \& <br>
\hline American Appraisal Co., The: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 598 \& 598 \& 599 \& 600 \& 601 \& 602 \& 604 \& 611 \& 613 \& 614 \& 616 \& 618 \& 619 \& 622 <br>
\hline  \& 649 \& 649 \& 649 \& 650 \& 650 \& 654 \& 654 \& 664 \& 664 \& 665 \& 665 \& 666 \& 666 \& 667 <br>
\hline  \& 629 \& 629 \& 629 \& ${ }^{630}$ \& 628 \& 626 \& 627 \& 629 \& 641 \& 642 \& 6.12 \& 643 \& 643 \& 644 <br>
\hline  \& 545
599 \& 545 \& 550 \& 551 \& 5513 \& 553 \& 556 \& 568 \& 573 \& 575 \& 577 \& 578 \& 580 \& 582 <br>
\hline  \& 599 \& 599 \& 600 \& 601 \& 601 \& 601 \& 601 \& 604 \& 605 \& 606 \& 607 \& 608 \& 609 \& 629 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{7}$ Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Data include some contracts awarded in prior months but not reported. ${ }^{2}$ Revision ior October 1954 (thous.): Total, 94.0. ${ }^{2}$ Data for December 1954 and March, June, September, and December 1955 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE-Continued

| CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Associated General Contractors (all types) . $1913=100$. | 432 | 432 | 432 | 432 | 434 | 435 | 439 | 443 | 443 | 441 | 444 | 446 | 446 | 452 |
| E. H. Boeckh and Assoejates:§ Average 20 cities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apartments, hotels, and office buildings: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick and concrete.....-U. S. avg. $1926-29=100$. | 258.5 | 258.8 | 258.8 | 259.0 | 260.7 | 261.8 | 263.8 | 266.1 | 266.7 | 267.8 | 268.5 | 269.1 | 270.1 |  |
|  | 253.8 | 254.6 | 254.7 | 254.9 | 256.2 | 257.3 | 259.5 | 262.0 | 262.6 | 263.6 | 254.4 | 265.1 | 266.1 |  |
|  | 257.1 | 257.7 | 257.9 | 258.6 | 260.0 | 261.3 | 263.1 | 264.3 | 264.9 | 265.7 | 266.2 | 266.7 | 267.3 |  |
| Commereial and factory buildings: <br> Brick and concretc.. $\qquad$ do | 266.2 | 266.4 | 266.5 | 266.7 | 268.5 | 269.7 | 271.5 | 274.0 | 274.6 | 275.7 | 276.3 | 276.8 | 278.1 |  |
| Brick and steel...................................- do | 262.2 | 262.5 | 262.6 | 262.9 | 264.5 | 265.6 | 267.3 | 271.9 | 272.4 | 273.3 | 273.8 | 274.4 | 275.3 |  |
| Brick and wood.-.-.-.-.-.-..................- do | 255.7 | 256.2 | 256.3 | 256.8 | 258.1 | 259.6 | 261.3 | 262.3 | 263.2 | 264.0 | 264.6 | 265.2 | 265.7 |  |
| Frame. | 256.4 | 257.4 | 257.7 | 258.8 | 260.3 | 261.8 | 263.8 | 264.5 | 264.8 | 265.4 | 266.4 | 266.9 | 267.3 |  |
| Steel | 245.9 | 246.0 | 246.1 | 246.3 | 247.4 | 248.3 | 249.8 | 257.5 | 257.8 | 258.5 | 259.0 | 259.4 | 260.8 |  |
| Residences: Brick | 257.7 | 258.4 | 258.6 | 259.3 | 260.7 | 262.3 | 263.9 | 264.9 | 265.6 | 266.3 | 266.8 | 267.4 | 268.0 |  |
| Frame | 251.7 | 252.4 | 252.6 | 253.5 | 254.9 | 256.4 | 258.3 | 259.1 | 259.6 | 260.3 | 260.8 | 261.3 | 261.9 |  |
| Engineoring News-Record: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building -...-.....................- $1947-49=100$ | 135.4 | 135.9 | 135.9 | 136. 2 | 134.8 | 137.4 | 138.3 | 141.4 | 141.7 | 141.4 | 141.8 | 141.6 | 142.1 | 142.9 |
|  | 142.1 | 142.4 | 142.5 | 142.9 | 144.2 | 144.8 | 145.7 | 148.4 | 148.5 | 148.8 | 148.6 | 148.6 | 149.3 | 150.2 |
| Bu. of Public Roads-Highway construction: <br> Composite, standard mile....................-1946=100. | 128.1 |  |  | 127.6 |  |  | 125.5 |  |  | 129.4 |  |  | 131.1 |  |
| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output of selected construction materials, index: $\dagger$ Iron and steel products...- | 97.6 | 104.5 | 104.5 | 130.1 | 133.5 | 136.2 | 154.2 | 127.6 | 144.1 | 149.5 | 145. 0 |  |  |  |
|  | 124.9 | 117.7 | 116.7 | 136. 4 | 129.9 | 136.6 | 142.3 | 119.6 | 146.0 | 139.7 | 135.3 | 124.6 |  |  |
| REAL ESTATE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home mortgages insured or guaranteed by- <br> Fed. Hous. Adm.: Face amount . ..... thous. of dol. | 201, 289 | 252,393 | 226, 434 | 269,267 | 243, 346 | 229,813 | 269,487 | 230,031 | 279,312 | 274, 376 | 273,493 | 275, 334 | 261, 480 |  |
| Vet. Adm.: Fice amount - .-.-.-...-- | 555, 699 | 622,155 | 566,118 | 531,647 | 514,998 | 548, 510 | 552,928 | 520,545 | 617, 282 | 589, 859 | 717, 334 | 755,018 | 620, 173 |  |
| Federal Home Loan Banks, outstanding advances to member institutions. mil. of dol. | 867 | 717 | 688 | 702 | 754 | 821 | 1,017 | 1,061 | 1,187 | 1,275 | 1,344 | 1,364 | 1,417 |  |
| New mortgage loans of all savings and loan associotions, estimated total.-.-....-................... | 853 | 744 | 775 | 1,026 | 1,016 | 1,069 | 1,157 | 1,054 | 1, 171 | 1,012 | 880 | 782 | 746 |  |
| By purpose of loan: <br> Hame construction | 295 | 252 | 265 | 386 | 380 | 395 | 418 | 371 | 416 | 342 | 303 |  |  |  |
|  | 369 | 326 | 340 | 427 | 430 | 470 | 536 | 494 | 553 | 503 | 426 | 385 | 351 |  |
|  | 189 | 166 | 171 | 212 | 205 | 205 | 204 | 188 | 201 | 167 | 152 | 137 | 142 |  |
| New nonfarm mortgages recorded ( $\$ 20,000$ and under), estimated total..................................... | 2, 267 | 2, 024 | 1,958 | 2,455 | 2,357 | 2,483 | ${ }_{2}^{2,636}$ | 2. 463 | 2, 697 | 2,522 | 2,387 | 2,316 | 2,188 |  |
|  | 2,224 83,881 | 2,305 75,265 | 1,98 25, 189 8,046 | 2,595 88,197 | 2,447 78,632 | 2,457 71,789 | 2,861 70,828 | 2,209 61,614 | 2,254 71,103 | 2,294 65,970 | 58,778 |  |  |  |
|  | 83,881 | 75,265 | 85, | 88, | 78,632 | 7, |  | 61,614 | 7, 03 |  |  | 6, 884 | 89,212 |  |

DOMESTIC TRADE

r Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Data are no longer available. a Revisions for November 1954: Business papers, 167; newspapers, 172; radio (network), 61; television (network), 28.5
\& Copyrighted data; see last paragraph of headnote, p. S-1.
$\sigma^{\prime \prime}$ Data reported at the beginning of each month are shown here for the previous month.
$\dagger$ Revised series.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sentem- ber | October | $\underset{\substack{\text { Novern- } \\ \text { ber }}}{\text { N }}$ | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued

| ADVERTISING-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Newspaper advertising: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 184, 320 | 145, 362 | 145, 876 | 184,793 | 183,838 | 195, 460 | 182, 4.32 | 151,368 | 156, 629 | 183,440 | 207, 390 | 209, 949 | 192,398 |  |
|  | 8,074 | 9,980 | 11,040 | 15, 292 | 17, 079 | 18,499 | 19,541 | 15,226 | 15, 914 | 16, 054 | 19,797 | 20,045 | 12, E68 |  |
|  | 3,218 | 4,516 | 2,708 | 3, 530 | 3, 382 | 3,278 | 3. 203 | 3,772 | 2,657 | 3,007 | 3,678 | 3,440 | 3,421 |  |
|  | 26, 038 | 24,785 | 27,748 | 34,414 | 33, 243 | 36,696 | 34, 278 | 24,968 | 23, 800 | 30, 849 | 39,778 | 38,514 | 27, 128 |  |
|  | 146. 991 | 106,081 | 104,379 | 131, 557 | 130, 135 | 136.986 | 125,409 | 107. 402 | 114, 259 | 133, 530 | 144, 137 | 147, 950 | 149, 281 |  |
| PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDIT URES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates: Goods and services, total...--.................. bil. of dol.- | 241.0 |  |  | 245.8 |  |  | 250.5 |  |  | 255.7 |  |  | 257.2 |  |
|  | 30.4 |  |  | 34.4 |  |  | 35.1 |  |  | 36.9 |  |  | 34.8 |  |
| Automobiles and parts | 13.4 |  |  | 16.4 |  |  | 16.6 |  |  | 18.0 |  |  | 16.0 |  |
| Furniture and household equipm | 12.9 |  |  | 13.9 |  |  | 14.2 |  |  | 14.7 |  |  | 14.3 |  |
| Nondurable goods, total 9 ....-.-.............-do | 122.5 |  |  | 122.4 |  |  | 125.3 |  |  | 127.0 |  |  | 128.8 |  |
| Clothing and shoes --.-....---------...- do. | 20.0 |  |  | 19.8 |  |  | 20.5 |  |  | 20.4 |  |  | 21.2 |  |
| Food and alcoholic beverages.....-.-....- do | 74.4 |  |  | 74.0 |  |  | 75.9 |  |  | 77.5 |  |  | 78.3 |  |
| Gasoline and oil do | 7.4 |  |  | 7.5 |  |  | 7.7 |  |  | 7.7 |  |  | 7.9 |  |
| Services, totalo | 88.1 |  |  | 89.0 |  |  | 90.2 |  |  | 91.8 |  |  | 93.6 |  |
| Household operation | 13.0 |  |  | 13.1 |  |  | 13.4 |  |  | 13.7 |  |  | 14.2 |  |
|  | 30.2 |  |  | 30.6 |  |  | 31.0 |  |  | 31.4 |  |  | 31.9 |  |
|  | 7.3 |  |  | 7.4 |  |  | 7.4 |  |  | 7.4 |  |  | 7.5 |  |
| RETALL TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All retail stores: <br> Estimated sales (unadjusted), total.......mil. of dol. | 17,872 | 13,279 | 12,762 | 14,704 | 15,622 | 15,468 | 15,734 | 15,398 | 15,622 | 15,905 | 15,824 | 15,894 | F 19, 268 | ${ }^{1} 13,948$ |
| Durable-goods stores $9 . . .-$--------------..- do. | 5.614 | 4, 482 | 4, 503 | 5, 430 | 5,704 | 5,845 | 6, 125 | 5,720 | 5,980 | 5,900 | 5,564 | 5,539 | 6, 186 |  |
| Automotive group. $\qquad$ | 2,824 2.636 | $\begin{array}{r}2,645 \\ 2,532 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,707 2,591 | 3,305 <br> 3,170 | 3,431 3,271 | 3,409 <br> 3,252 | 3,535 3,355 | 3.271 3,080 | 3,435 3.252 3 | 3,367 3,201 | 2,964 2,786 | 3,039 2,866 | 3,118 2 2,910 | ${ }^{1} 2,772$ |
| Tire, battery, accessory dealers.........- do...- | ${ }^{187}$ | 2, 113 | ${ }^{2} 116$ | ${ }^{3} 135$ | $\stackrel{159}{ }$ | 157 | ${ }_{180}$ | ${ }^{191}$ | 182 | 167 | 1.7 | ${ }^{2} 172$ | 208 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group --.......-. do. | 1,025 | 698 | 682 | 761 | 757 | 809 | 847 | 825 | 854 | 822 | 909 | 927 | r 1,163 | 771 |
| Furniture, homefurnishings stores........do..... | ${ }_{600}^{600}$ | 410 | 405 | 456 | 466 | 510 | 522 | 492 | 514 | 490 | 562 | 584 | 704 |  |
| Household-appliance, radio stores.-......-do..... | 425 | 288 | 277 | 305 | 292 | 299 | 325 | 333 | 340 | 331 | 348 | 343 | 459 |  |
| Lumber, building, hardware group.....-- - do. | 916 | 663 | 639 | 795 | 900 | 998 | 1,040 | 973 | 1. 032 | 1,037 | 1, 047 | 958 | 947 |  |
| Lumber, building-materials dealers ....-- do. | 597 | 493 | 480 | 599 | 672 | 752 | 798 | 735 | 795 | 786 | 788 | 715 | 630 |  |
| Hardware stores .-..--------- --------- do. | 319 | 170 | 160 | 196 | 228 | 246 | 242 | 238 | 237 | 251 | 259 | 244 | 317 |  |
|  | 12, 258 | 8,797 | 8,260 | 9, 274 | 9,917 | 9, 623 | 9,608 | 9, 678 | 9, 642 | 10,005 | 10, 260 | 10,355 | 13, 083 |  |
| A pparel group..--......-......-...........-do-- | 1,448 | 693 <br> 149 | 602 <br> 130 | 796 155 | 986 | 878 | 868 | 756 | 740 | 910 | 974 | ${ }_{288}^{988}$ | - 1, 598 | 171 |
| Men's and boys' wear stores-..........-. - do Women's apparel, accessory stores....-do | 354 | 149 | 130 | 155 | 194 | 184 | 197 | 160 | 144 | 166 | 193 | 219 | 402 |  |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores ....-.do Family | 566 | 284 | 247 | 328 | 384 | 352 | 326 | 287 | 281 | 342 | 374 | 382 | 621 |  |
| Family and other apparel stores Shoe stores. | 313 <br> 215 | 136 | 120 | 1 | 199 209 | 166 177 | 167 178 | 156 153 | 165 150 | 206 | 227 180 | 222 | 353 222 |  |
| Drug and proprietary stores...----.---...-lo. | 530 | 420 | 394 | 409 | 416 | 419 | 425 | 434 | 432 | 425 | 437 | 432 | ${ }^{+} 590$ | 1440 |
| Eating and drinking places.....-...........do | 1,113 | 1,013 | 950 | 1,026 | 1,080 | 1,136 | 1,168 | 1,274 | 1,282 | 1,220 | 1,204 | 1,126 | -1,182 | ${ }^{11} 1,057$ |
|  | 3,920 | 3, 398 | 3,253 | 3,527 | 3, 689 | 3, 514 | 3,591 | 3,761 | 3,617 | 3,766 | 3,705 | 3, 648 | ${ }^{\text {r } 4,168}$ | 1 3,478 |
|  | 3,304 | 2,868 | 2,742 | 2,983 | 3,127 | 2,950 | 3,025 | 3,198 | 3,055 | 3,205 | 3, 146 | 3,078 | - 3, 542 | 1 2.926 |
| Gasoline service stations | 1,008 | 949 | 873 | 944 | 988 | 1,046 | 1,066 | 1,117 | 1. 108 | 1,049 | 1, 083 | 1,085 | ${ }^{\text {r 1, }} 104$ | 1 1, 021 |
| General-merchandise group...-..-.-.....do | 2, 850 | 1,244 | 1,171 | 1,464 | 1,650 | 1,584 | 1,565 | 1,412 | 1,562 | 1,674 | 1,807 | 1,956 | $\begin{array}{r}+ \\ -1,010 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 1,278 |
| Department stores, excl. mail-orderot.-- do | 1,555 | 676 | 611 | 796 | ${ }^{1} 897$ | 866 | , 852 | 745 | -838 | ${ }^{1} 920$ | 993 | 1,076 | r 1,617 | ${ }^{1} 695$ |
|  | 173 | 83 | 85 | 107 | 94 | 99 | 102 | 82 | 111 | 112 | 116 | 158 | 183 |  |
|  | 549 | 186 | 190 | 219 | 278 | 243 | 248 |  | 255 | 266 | 282 | 291 | 595 |  |
| Other general-merchandise stores-.......do. | 574 | 299 | 284 | 342 | 381 | ${ }^{376}$ | 363 | 342 | 364 | 377 | 416 | 432 | 616 |  |
|  | 458 | 248 | 240 | 256 | 266 | 268 | 266 | 289 | 287 | 302 | 312 | 319 | 493 |  |
| Estimated sales (adjusted), total. .............do | 15, 123 | 14,864 | 14,765 | 15,060 | 15,251 | 15, 368 | 15,345 | 15, 484 | 15,662 | 15,840 | 15, 777 | 15,808 | 15,795 |  |
| Durable-goods stores $9 . .$. .-.............-- - do. | 5,320 | 5,143 | 5, 209 | 5,458 | 5, 522 | 5,507 | 5,570 | 5,640 | 5,763 | 5,840 | 5,764 | 5,689 | 5,677 |  |
| Automotive group .......................do. | 3, 054 | 2, 844 | 2,990 | 3, 169 | 3, 202 | 3, 108 | 3,171 | 3, 148 | 3,363 | 3,384 | 3, 280 | 3,261 | 3,233 |  |
| Tire, battery, accessory dealers dealers. . do-... | 2,904 | 2,700 143 | 2,841 | 3, 1420 | 3, 044 | 2, 955 | 3, 016 | 2,963 184 | 3, 171 | 3, ${ }^{171}$ | 3, 173 | 3,090 | 3, 068 |  |
| Furniture and appliance group........... do- | 766 | 805 | 810 | 836 | 837 | 826 | 823 | 887 | 827 | 826 | 849 | 838 | 873 |  |
| Furniture, homefurnishings stores - .-. . do do | 475 | 488 | 496 | 496 | 504 | 498 | 503 | 536 | 492 | 497 | 517 | 525 | 546 |  |
| Household-appliance, radio stores . .-. . . do | 290 | 317 | 314 | 340 | 334 | 329 | 320 | 352 | 336 | 329 | 332 | 313 | 327 |  |
| Lumber, building, hardware group .... .... do.. | 909 | 879 | 836 | 863 | 890 | 955 | 938 | 923 | 916 | 950 | 963 | 935 | 929 |  |
| Lumber, huilding-materials dealers.-.... do-... | 668 | ${ }_{6}^{647}$ | ${ }_{6}^{623}$ | 645 | ${ }_{261}^{661}$ | ${ }_{219} 719$ | 707 | 684 | 684 | 705 | 725 | 710 | 689 |  |
|  | 241 | 232 | 213 | 219 | 229 | 236 | 231 | 239 | 232 | 245 | 238 | 225 | 240 |  |
| Nondurable-goods stores $9 . .-$-- .-...- .-. . do-.-. | 9, 803 | 9,722 | 9, 550 | 9, 602 | 9,729 | 9,860 | 8, 775 |  |  | 10, 000 | 10, 013 | 10, 119 | 10, 118 |  |
| A pparel group-...-...-.-.-.-..........-. do...- | ${ }_{188}^{912}$ | 889 184 | 870 188 | 867 183 183 | 889 194 | 905 197 | 878 196 | 905 193 | 892 194 | 895 183 | 908 183 | 916 191 | 912 193 |  |
| Women's apparel, accessory stores......- do.. | 374 | 356 | 338 | 334 | 342 | 350 | 338 | 353 | 339 | 346 | 355 | 354 | 372 |  |
| Family and other apparel stores........ . do. | 177 | 180 | 183 | 193 | 183 | 188 | 180 | 190 | 186 | 192 | 201 | 200 | 189 |  |
|  | 173 | 169 | 161 | 1.57 | 169 | 170 | 164 | 168 | 173 | 173 | 169 | 172 | 159 |  |
| Drug and proprietary stores . .-.-.--.....-do. | 413 | 425 | 412 | 418 | 427 | 428 | 431 | 439 | 442 | 449 | 447 | 447 | 459 |  |
| Eatiing and drinking places .-..............-. - do Food group | 1,070 | 1,092 | 1,085 | 1,083 | 1,141 | 1,126 | 1,140 | 1,158 | 1,165 | 1,167 | 1,159 | 1, 164 | 1,158 |  |
|  | 3,657 3,103 | 3,560 3,007 | 3,577 3,010 | 3,602 3,053 | 3,525 <br> 2,980 <br> 120 | 3,636 <br> 3,069 <br> 1 | $\xrightarrow{3,635}$ | 3,561 <br> 3,004 <br> 1 | 3,683 | 3, 696 <br> 3,133 <br> 18 | 3,686 | 3,728 | 3,726 |  |
|  | 3,103 974 | 3,007 1,023 | 3,010 998 | 3,053 1,007 | 2,980 1,023 | 3,069 1,026 | 3,063 1,030 | 3,004 1,034 | 3.114 1,026 | 3,133 1,033 | 3,121 1,042 | 3,164 1,078 | 3,176 1,083 |  |
| General-merchandise group................do. | 1,669 | 1,654 | 1,584 | 1,615 | 1,677 | 1,676 | 1,630 | 1,723 | 1,671 | 1,711 | 1,693 | 1, 700 |  |  |
| Department stores, exel. mail-order .... do | 904 | 902 | 849 | 861 | ${ }^{1} 912$ | 1889 | 1,877 | -958 | , 901 | -926 | 923 | 914 | ${ }^{1} 913$ |  |
| Mail-order (eatalog sales) .-............... do | 107 | 106 | 104 | 112 | 104 | 111 | 109 | 112 | 113 | 110 | 110 | 117 | 115 |  |
| Variety stores...................... do | 285 | 269 | 254 | ${ }_{2}^{258}$ | 268 | 271 | 268 | 276 | 276 | 290 | ${ }_{38}^{282}$ | 286 | 273 |  |
| Liquor general-merchandise stores.........-. - - - - do. | 374 284 | 377 290 | 377 <br> 277 | ${ }_{277}^{384} \mid$ | ${ }_{273}^{393}$ | ${ }_{292}$ | ${ }_{296}^{377}$ | 378 294 | 381 303 | 385 308 | 378 307 | 384 306 | 370 300 |  |

Revised. ${ }^{1}$ Advance estimate
of Includes data not shown separately
Corrction: 1951 monthly average for combined department-store and mail-order sales (old series) shown in the 1955 edition of Besiness Starlstics should read $\$ 927.000,000$.

| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1956}{\substack{\text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decern- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem ber | October | November | December |  |

DOMESTIC TRADE-Continued

| RETAIL TRADE-Continued |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| All retail stores--Continued |  |
|  |  |
| Unadjusted, total... |  |
| Durahle-goods stores......................-- - do - |  |
|  |  |
| Adjusted, total |  |
| Durahle-goods storesAutomotive group. |  |
|  |  |
| Furniture and appliance group...........doLumber, building, hardware group.... do |  |
|  |  |
| Nondurable-goods stores ................... . do . |  |
| Apparel group |  |
|  |  |
| General-merchandise group. |  |
| Firms with 11 or more stores: <br> Estimated sales (unadjusted), totali\&.................. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| General-merchandise group of $\qquad$ do Deportment stores $\qquad$ do |  |
|  |  |
| Dry-goods, other general-merchandise stores mil. of dol- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Estimated sales (adjusted), total $\%$............do. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ - - |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Drug and pronrietary stores......---......-do.... |  |
|  |  |
| Eating and drinking places |  |
| General-merchandise group 9 $\qquad$ do Department stores.............................do. |  |
|  |  |
| Dry-goods, other general-merchandise stores mil. of dol. |  |
|  |  |
| Variety stores.....-......................do....- |  |
| Lumber, building-materials dealers........-do Tire, battery, accessory stores.......................... |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Department stores: |  |
| Accounts receivable, end of month: <br> Charge accounts. .-.-....................- $1947-49=100$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Ratio of collections to accounts receivable: <br> Charge accounts. <br> percent. <br>  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Sales by type of payment: |  |
| Cash sales--.-.-------.-...-percent of total sales...- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Sales, unadjusted, total U. S.ł........-1947-49=100.. |  |
| Atlanta-...---------.......................... do. |  |
| Boston- |  |
|  |  |
| Cleveland |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| St. Louis |  |
| San Francis |  |
| Sales, adjusted, total U. S. $\ddagger$.-..................-do... |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Clevelan |  |
| Dallas. |  |
| Kansas |  |
|  |  |
| New York. |  |
| Philadelphia |  |
|  |  |
| St. Louis-- |  |
|  |  |

$r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. oIncludes data not shown separately for total United States appear on p. 24 of the October 1955 SURVEY; unpublished revisions for the districts are available upon request.

| Uniess otherwise stated，statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Decem－ ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febrta－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem. | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

DOMESTIC TRADE—Continued


## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION

| POPULATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population，continental United States： Total，incl．Armed Forces overseas．． <br> thousands．－ <br> EMPLOYMENT | 163，699 | 163，930 | 164， 158 | 164，367 | 164， 595 | 164， 799 | 165，023 | 165， 248 | 165， 495 | 165， 762 | 166， 022 | 166． 280 | 166， 512 | 166． 738 |
| Noninstitutional population，estimated number 14 years of age and over，total $\oplus$ ．．．．．．．．．thousands． | 116，763 | 116，855 | 116，901 | 117，051 | 117， 130 | 117，236 | 117，318 | 117，404 | 117， 517 | 117．634 | 117， 749 | 117．864 | 117， 995 | 118，080 |
| Total labor force，including Armed Forces．．．．do | 66，811 | 66， 700 | 66，550 | 66， 840 | 67，784 | 68，256 | 69，692 | 70，429 | 70.695 | 69，853 | 70． 250 | 70.164 | 69，538 | 68， 699 |
| Civilian labor force，total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 63,526 | 63，497 | 63，321 | 63， 654 | 64，647 | 65.192 | 66，696 | 67，465 | 67，726 | 66， 882 | 67， 292 | 67.206 | 66，592 | 65，775 |
|  | 60， 688 | 60， 150 | 59，938 | 60，477 | 61，685 | 62， 703 | 64， 016 | 64，994 | 65，488 | 64， 33 | 65， 161 | 64， 807 | 64， 165 | 62， 891 |
| Agricultural employment＿－．．．．．．．．．．－．do－ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5，325 } \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,297 54,853 | 5,084 54 54 3 | 5,692 54,785 | 6,215 55 55 | 6,963 58,740 5 | 7，681 | 7，704 | $\begin{array}{r}7.536 \\ 5795 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7.875 \\ 5685 \\ \hline 8.85\end{array}$ | 7.905 | 6．920 | 5，884 | 5， 635 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}55,363 \\ 2,838 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 54,853 3,347 | 54,854 3,383 | 54,785 3,176 | 55,470 $\mathbf{2 , 9 6 2}$ | 55.740 2,489 | 56,335 2,679 | 57,291 2,471 | 57,952 2.237 | 56.858 <br> 2,149 <br> 17 | 57,256 2,131 | $\begin{array}{r}57.887 \\ 2.398 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 58,281 2,427 | 57,256 2,885 |
| Not in labor force．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 49，952 | 50，156 | 50，352 | 50，212 | 49，346 | 48， 979 | 47，626 | 46， 875 | 46.823 | 47.781 | 47，499 | 47，701 | 48，457 | 49,388 |
| Emploses in nonagricultural establishments： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unadiusted（U．S．Dept．of Labor）－－．．．．．do do | 49,463 16050 | 47,741 <br> 15 | 47,753 16060 | 48，212 | 48，643 | 48，918 | 49，508 | 49， 420 | 49，858 | 50， 322 | 50，471 | 「50，629 | －51，299 | － 49.541 |
| Durablegoods industries ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－－－－do | 16,144 9,14 | 15,925 9,113 | $\begin{array}{r}16,080 \\ 9 \\ \hline 220\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}16,201 \\ 9,323 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 16，${ }_{9} \mathbf{4 1 8}$ | 16，334 | 16，577 | 16，475 | 16,807 0 078 | 16，915 | 16，999 | － 17.049 | r 17．009 | －16，798 |
| Nondurable－goods industries ．．．．．．．－－－－－－－－－－－－ | 6，906 | 6，812 | 6，840 | 6，878 | 6，837 | 6，833 | 6，953 | 6，964 | 9， 7 ， 229 | 9．645 | 9，762 7,237 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \mathrm{r} \\ \mathrm{T}, 182 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ |  | $p 9,802$ $\sim 6996$ |
|  | 747 | 741 | 737 | 739 | 739 | 742 | 760 | 749 | 754 | 758 | 751 | 754 | －754 | 746 |
| Metal | 93 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 97 | 97 | 99 | 90 | 93 | 190 | 100 | － 100 | r99 | p98 |
|  | 43 | 43 | 40 | 38 | 37 | 34 | 37 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 36 |  |  |
| Bituminous coal－－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do | 212 | 211 | 210 | 208 | 205 | 208 | 211 | 209 | 208 | 209 | 209 | 211 | r 212 | ${ }^{*} 213$ |
| Crude－petroleum and natura－gas production thousands | 296 | 294 | 293 | 296 | 295 | 297 | 306 | 308 | 309 | 305 | 299 | 300 |  |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying ．．．．．．．．do | 104 | 100 | 100 | 102 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 108 | 107 | 104 | －99 |
| Contract construction－－－．－．－．．．．－－－．－．－．do | 2， 426 | 2， 237 | 2， 169 | 2，255 | 2． 399 | 2，526 | 2，615 | 2， 701 | 2， 746 | 2.748 | 2，685 | － 2,580 | r 2,407 | ${ }^{\text {p 2，} 243}$ |
| Transportation and public utilities $\frac{1}{\text { a }}$ ．．．．．．．．do． | 3，996 | 3.927 | 3， 937 | 3，966 | 3， 939 | 3， 997 | 4,081 | 4，113 | 4， 137 | ＋，152 | 4， 127 | －4， 143 | $\cdot \mathrm{P}$ ， 164 | p 4，095 |
| Interstate railroads | 1，187 | 1， 153 | 1，152 | 1，157 | 1，159 | 1，196 | 1，224 | 1． 240 | 1，246 | 1，242 | 1，236 | 1，225 |  |  |
| Local railways and bus lines－．．．．．．．．－．．．．．do do | 123 | 122 | 121 | 121 | 120 | 120 | 118 | 112 | 113 | 116 | 115 | 115 |  |  |
| Trucking and warehousing | 748 | 724 | 732 | 744 | 748 | 755 | 760 | 762 | 773 | 791 | 800 | 809 |  |  |
| Telephone | 694 | 693 | 696 | 700 | 667 | 674 | 715 | 727 | 731 | 725 | 715 | 736 |  |  |
| Telegraph－－－1－ | 42 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 42 |  |  |
| Gas and electric utilities | 555 | 553 | 553 | 554 | 554 | 557 | 565 | 571 | 572 | \％ 4 隹 | 561 | 560 |  |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 11，354 | 10， 419 | 10，309 | 10， 408 | 10，549 | 10， 534 | 10，643 | 10，633 | 10，638 | 10， 824 | 10，909 | －11， 126 | － 11,747 | p 10， 845 |
| Wholesale trad | 2， 8860 | 2，817 | 2， 806 | 2． 813 | 2，804 | 2， 801 | 2， 826 | 2，858 | 2， 863 | 2，879 | 2，909 | r2， 942 | ＋2．959 | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{ }$ ， 924 |
| Retail trade？${ }^{\text {General－merchandise }}$ | 8，494 | 7,602 1,327 | 7,503 1,269 | 7,595 <br> 1,305 | 7,745 1.372 | 7，733 | 7,817 | 7.775 | 7，775 | 7．945 | 8,000 | 8， 184 | ＋8，788 | ${ }^{\nu} 7.921$ |
| Food and liquor stores． | 1，494 | ＋1，462 | 1， 1467 | 1， 1,471 | 1， 1788 | 1,342 1,487 | 1,349 1,503 | 1,313 1,506 | 1，315 | 1．395 | 1.444 | 1．570 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 1,964$ | p 1， 407 |
| Automotive and accesso | 767 | 749 | 749 | ${ }^{755}$ | 763 | ＇768 | 777 | 1，785 | $\begin{array}{r}1.498 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ | 1,515 785 | ${ }^{1.327}$ | $\square 1.505$ $\times \quad 890$ | r 1,585 $r$ 799 |  |
| Finauce，insurance，and reat estate ．．．．．．－do | 2，136 | 2，124 | 2，132 | 2，150 | 2，161 | 2， 171 | 2，206 | 2，237 | 2． 241 | 2．223 | 2．216 | －2， 213 | r 2,220 | －2，216 |
| Service and miscellaneousq－．．－－－．．．．．－．－－－do | 5，588 | 5，533 | 5，536 | 5，571 | 5，674 | 5， 733 | 5，775 | 5，816 | 5． 818 | 5． 791 | 5， 730 | －5，690 | －5，658 | ${ }^{5} 5$ ，tiol |
| Hotels and lodging places ．－－－－－．－．－－－－－－－do | 463 | 456 | ${ }_{4}^{462}$ | 463 | 480 | 488 | 514 | 574 | ${ }^{375}$ | 509 | 472 | 461 |  | － |
| Laundries ${ }^{\text {Cleaning and dyeing plants }}$ | 327 | 326 | 324 | 325 | 329 | 333 | 338 | 339 | 338 | 336 | 334 | 333 |  |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants | 155 | 153 | 150 | 154 | 157 | 160 | 161 | 156 | 151 | 155 | 157 | 156 |  |  |
| Government | 7， 166 | 6，835 | 6.873 | 6，922 | 6.927 | 6，881 | 6，851 | 6，696 | 6． 717 | 6． 911 | 7，054 | 7，074 | r 7,340 | － 7.898 |
| Total，adjusted $\delta^{\text {r }}$－－－－．．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．－．．．．．．．．．do | －48， 432 | ${ }^{\text {r } 48,404}$ | r 48.470 | r 48.760 | r 48.882 | r 49,242 | － 49,514 | r 49.638 | ${ }^{\text {r 49，} 718}$ | ${ }^{\text {r 49，}} 835$ | 49，950 | ${ }^{5} 50,135$ | ＋50，211 | ＂50， $20 \times$ |
| Manufacturing | 15，992 | 15，993 | 16，091 | 16， 229 | 16， 380 | 16，545 | 16，688 | 16，635 | 16． 661 | 16， 691 | 16，822 | r 16.962 | －16， 948 | 16，861 |
| Durable－roods industrics | 9， 105 | ${ }_{6} 9.124$ | 9，211 | 9，300 | 9，405 | 9，523 | 19，627 | 19，618 | －${ }^{19,615}$ | 9， 9 | 10,82 9 9 |  |  | － 5 － 9 ， 808 |
| Nondurable－goods industries | 6，887 | 6，869 | 6，880 | 6，929 | 6，975 | 7，022 | 7，061 | 7，017 | 7.046 | 7， 9 F 7 | 7,086 | －7，136 | － 7,106 | $\bigcirc 7,06.3$ |
|  | 743 | 741 | 741 | 739 | 743 | 749 | 756 | 757 | 747 | \％r | 751 | 750 | ＋750 | （i） |
|  | ＋ 2,491 | 「 2,486 | －2， 451 | r 2,483 | ＋2，502 | r 2,539 | －2， 514 | －2，546 | r2，519 | －2，537 | 2， 512 | － 2.493 | － 2,471 | －2， 492 |
| Transportation and public utilities．．．．．．．．．．do | 3，986 | 3,974 10 | 3， 984 | 3，986 | 3，946 | 4，000 | 4，064 | 4，082 | 4． 106 | 4， 83.5 | 4，116 | －4， 132 | －4，153 | ${ }^{p} 4,144$ |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 10,575 2,147 | 10,574 2,145 | 10,541 2,154 | 10,683 2,161 | 10,600 2,161 | 10,655 <br> 2,171 | 10， 711 | 10．765 | $\begin{array}{r}10.797 \\ \\ \\ \hline 208\end{array}$ |  | 10，801 | r 10,868 | r $\begin{array}{r}10,941 \\ \times 2 \\ r\end{array}$ | ${ }^{11,007}$ |
| Servier and miscellaneous．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do | 5，644 | 5，646 | 5，649 | 5，656 | 5，674 | 5，676 | 5，690 | －${ }^{2,730}$ | 2． 208 | 2．23 | 5，${ }^{2,28}$ | － 5.719 | －5， 715 |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {r } 6,854}$ | r $¢, 845$ | －6．859 | －6， 873 | r 6,870 | ${ }^{\text {r 6，}} 9007$ | r 6， 907 | r 0,019 | －6，948 | ${ }^{-} 6,966$ | 6.941 | －6．987 | r 7,002 |  |
| Production workers in manufacturing industries： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12，645 | 12， 623 | 12，649 | 12，778 | 12，816 | 12，882 | 13，086 | 12，951 | 13，262 | 13，373 | 13，446 | －13， 498 | r 13，460 | ${ }^{-13,240}$ |
|  | 7， 218 | 7， 182 | 7，282 | 7.375 | 7，457 | 7，530 | 7， 630 | 7，499 | 7，553 | 7，623 | 7． 729 | $r 7,839$ | ${ }^{+7,853}$ | ${ }^{4} 7$ 7，763 |

$r$ Revised．$p$ Preliminary．$\ddagger$ See corresponding note on p ．S－10．
$\oplus$ Beginning July 1955，estimates relate to the calendar week which contains the 12 th of the month（except December 1955 estimates which cover the week of Dec． $4-10$ ）；earlier data relate New series．Figures relate to establishments primarily engaged in local or long－distance trucking，transfer，and draving services or in the storage of farm products and other goods．
ar Reflects preliminary revisions for seasonally adjusted estimates of total employment and the construction and Government divisions；revisions beginning January 1953 will be shown

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSIN ESS STATISTICS | 1954 <br> $\begin{array}{c}\text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\operatorname{Janu}-}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \operatorname{ary} \end{aligned}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued



Production workers in manufacturing industries, adjusted:
Total

Production workers in manufacturing industries: Indexes of employment: Tnadjusted
Adjusted
Miscellaneous employment data:
Federal civilian employees (executive branch):
Washington, D. C., metropolitan area thousands
Railway employees (class I steam railways):
Total.
Indexes:
Adjusted

## PAYROLLS

Manufacturing production-worker payroll index, unadjusted (U. S. Dept. of Labor) $\ldots . .-. .1947-49=100$

## LABOR CONDITIONS

A verage weekly hours per worker (U. S. Dept. of Lahor):
Durable-goods in industries
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ .-.hours Durable-goods industries...
Ordnance and accessories $\qquad$ Lumber and wood products (except furniture)

Sawmills and planing mills Furniture and fixtures. Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries $\%$. in Primery furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous
 chinery, transportation equipment) .... hours.Machinery (except electrical)



| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | December | Janu- ary | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Decem- ber | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued



* Revised. ${ }^{\circ}$ Preliminary.

PIncludes data for industries not shown.
0 'Beginning 1955 includes data relative to UCFE (January 1955 initial claims, 29,000; beneficiaries, 2,700; benefits paid, $\$ 307,000$ ).


## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION—Continued



|  | \％ | － | － | x－1 ${ }^{2}$ | 为为可 |  |  | x－2 | P－${ }^{3}$ |  |  | 具守 |  | ＋100 | $\stackrel{\infty}{-}$ | －1 | ＊ |  | かop： |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q－ | －r |  | 8 |  |  | O\％ |  | 出会家 | ＊99 | 9\％9\％ |  | 为或 | 为こ二市可 | 永今可 | § | \％ | 8 | \％x9 | ごった |


| 気含莫 | \％ |  | ${ }^{-1}$ | 정융 | －x | 号员 | 99\％ | ¢ | 成号菏 | 気泡苞真 | －1\％ | 需家 | ccx | ＋0\％ | $\stackrel{\infty}{+}$ | \％ | $\stackrel{\infty}{9}$ |  | \＄89 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N88． | S | ORGM | 笑 | 刃心吢 | ¢0゙心灾灾 | 9，908 |  | ¢ ¢ ¢ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\triangle}$ | ¢ |  | ＊ |  | ，98is | N | 8 | 8 | ASicrs |  |




| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of hUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Decern- ber | $\underset{\text { Jany }}{\mathrm{Jan}}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Noivem- ber | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION-Continued

| WAGES-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A verage hourly gross earnings (U. S. Department of Labor): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manufaturing industries ................dotiars. | 1.83 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.5 | 1.87 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.90 | 1.91 | 1.93 | 1.93 | \% 1.93 |
| burable-goods industries.-...-............ do | 1.95 | 1. 96 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.98 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 2.02 | 2.01 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.06 | 2.06 | ${ }^{2} 2.05$ |
| Ordnance and accussories.-........ do ... | 2.02 | 2.03 | 2.13 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.103 | 2.04 | 2.05 | 2.04 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2. 10 | 2. 30 | ${ }^{2} 2.10$ |
| Lumber and wood products (exeept furniture)...- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sawmills and planing mills...-..... dollars.-. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 1.64 1.63 | 1. 183 1.64 | 1. 1.63 | 1. 1.63 | 1.66 | 1.67 | 1.72 1.72 | 1.72 1.72 | 1.74 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.73 1.73 | 1.69 1.69 | 1.66 | -1.6i4 |
| Furniture and fixtures . . . . .-..... do.... | 1.59 | 1.58 | 1.59 | 1.59 | 1.60 | 1.59 | 1.61 | 1.60 | 1.63 | 1.64 | 1.65 | 1.64 | $\bigcirc 1.64$ | ; 1.64 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products........... do .... | 1.80 | 1.81 | 1,81 | 1.81 | 1.82 | 1.84 | 1. 85 | 1.87 | 1.86 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.90 | -1. 89 | ${ }^{2} 1.89$ |
| Primary metal industries? ... . do...- | 2.14 | 2.16 | 2.15 | 2.16 | 2.17 | 2.18 | 2.20 | 2.28 | 2.27 | 2.33 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.32 |  |
| Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. | 2.25 | 2.27 | 2.26 | 2. 27 | 2.28 | 2.29 | 2.32 | 2.46 | 2.43 | 2.51 | 2.45 | 2.46 |  |  |
| Primary smelting and refinine of nonferrous.- | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.24 | 2. | 2.2 | 2.32 | 2.46 | 2.43 | 2.1 | 2.4 .0 | 2.46 |  |  |
| Fabricated metal prod. (excent ordmance dollars.- | 2.00 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.13 | 2.04 | 2.09 | 2. 10 | 2. 16 | 2.15 | 2.13 |  |  |
| chinery, transportation equipment) dollars. | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1.96 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 2.01 | 2.03 | 2.02 | 2.08 | r2.03 |
| Machinery (except electrical) ............. do... | 2.04 | 2.03 | 2.04 | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2.07 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.09 | 2.11 | 2.13 | 2.14 | 2.16 | ${ }^{2} 2.17$ |
| Electrical machinery . . - .- ................ . do. | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.15 | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1.87 | 1.89 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.92 | ${ }^{\text {n }} 1.93$ |
| Transportation equipment 9 .-.-. - - .-. - do | 2. 19 | 2. 20 | 2.20 | 2.21 | 2.20 | 2. 22 | 2.19 | 2.23 | 2. 24 | 2.26 | 2.27 | 2.31 | -2.28 | 2. 25 |
| Antomobiles .e.t. .-............ do. | 2. 26 | 2.25 | 2.26 | 2.27 | 2. 25.5 | 2. 28 | 2.23 | 2.30 | 2. 30 | 2.33 | 2. 35 | 2. 38 |  |  |
| A ircraft and parts | 2. 12 | 2. 14 | 2. 14 | 2.14 | 2. 14 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.17 | 2. 17 | 2. 19 | 2.20 | 2. 20 |  |  |
| Ship and boat huilding and repairs......do.... | 2. 12 | 2. 10 | 2.10 | 2.09 | 2. 10 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.14 | 2.15 | 2. 16 | 2. 15 |  |  |
| Railroad eguipment...... ...............do.-. | 2.20 | 2.19 | 2.18 | 2.13 | 2.20 | 2.21 | 2.22 | 2.23 | 2. 28 | 2.31 | 2.30 | 2. 34 |  |  |
| Instruments and related products ....... do. | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.87 | 1.91 | 1. 90 | 1.91 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1. 94 | 1.95 | p 1.96 |
| Miscellaneous mfg. industries . .-.-...... do. | 1.63 | 1.64 | 1.64 | 1.64 | 1. 64 | 1.65 | 1.64 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.67 | 1.188 | 1. 69 | 1. 70 | $\cdots 1.70$ |
| Nondurable-goods industries | 1. 67 | 1. 68 | 1.68 | 1.68 | 1.69 | 1. 70 | 1.70 | 1.71 | 1. 70 | 1.72 | 1. 72 | 1.74 | 1.74 | ${ }^{p} 1.75$ |
| Food and kindred products? .....---.....do. | 1.71 | 1.72 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 1.74 | 1. 74 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1. 73 | 1.75 | 1.77 | 1. 80 | 1. 82 | ${ }^{p} 1.88$ |
|  | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.90 | 1.92 | 1.90 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.93 | 2.01 | 2.04 | 2.05 | 2.12 |  |  |
|  | 1.62 | 1.63 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.65 | J. 66 | 1. 66 | 1. 68 | 1.67 | 1. 70 | 1.68 | 1.70 |  |  |
| Canning and preserving-------------- do- | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.47 | 1.48 | 1.53 | 1. 48 | 1. 42 | 1.38 | 1. 44 | 1.47 | 1.48 | 1. 47 |  |  |
| Bakery products .......--...-............ do. | 1. 69 | 1. 69 | 1.70 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.76 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1. 72 | 1.73 | 1. 74 | 1. 76 |  |  |
| Beverages .................-.............. do. $^{\text {d }}$ | 1.98 | 1.97 | 1.88 | 1. 99 | 2.01 | 2.02 | 2.102 | 2.07 | 2.06 | 2.07 | 2.05 | 2.06 |  |  |
| Tobaceo manufactures ...................... do. | 1. 30 | 1.33 | 1.34 | 1.37 | 1.39 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1. 29 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1. 34 | -1.38 | ${ }^{1} 1.46$ |
| Textile-mill products $q$ - | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.38 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.38 | 1. 38 | 1.37 | 1.38 | 1.40 | 1.41 | 1. 42 | 1.42 | r. 1.42 |
| Broad-woven fabric mills ................-do | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1. 33 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.38 |  |  |
| Knitting mills -- | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.30 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.35 | 1.36 |  |  |
| Apparel and other finished textile products dollars.. | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.34 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.35 | 136 | 1.36 | 1.36 |  |  |
| Paper and allied products............... do.... | 1.78 | 1. 79 | 1.79 | 1.80 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.83 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.87 | r1. $8 \times$ |  |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills .a. do - | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.89 | 1.91 | 1.90 | 1.93 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.98 |  |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries .-do. | 2.31 | 2.31 | 2.33 | 2.34 | 2.33 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.36 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2.38}$ | D2.38 |
| Chemicals and allied products ............do | 1.93 | ${ }^{2} .94$ | 1.95 | 1.94 | 1.97 | 1.98 | 2.00 | 2.02 | 2.01 | 2.03 | 2.01 | 2.04 | r2. 104 | 22. 05 |
| Industrial organic chemicals. ...........--do. | 2.06 | 2.07 | 2.18 | 2.09 | 2.13 | 2.11 | 2.13 | 2.15 | 2.13 | 2.18 | 2. 16 | 2.18 |  |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal............do. | 2.28 | 2.28 | 2.27 | 2.30 | 2.34 | 2.36 | 2. 36 | 2.41 | 2.38 | 2.43 | 2.40 | 2. 42 | -2. 40 | $\because 240$ |
|  | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.36 | 2.40 | 2.45 | 2.47 | 2.47 | 2.51 | 2.47 | 2.52 | 2.49 | 2.51 |  |  |
| Rubber products---------------------- - - | 2. 03 | 2.03 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.07 | 2.08 | 2.10 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 2.109 | 2.12 | 2.17 | r2.16 | \%2.15 |
| Tires and inner tubes ...................do. | 2.36 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.41 | 2.42 | 2.45 | 2.42 | 2.44 | 2.44 | 2.47 | 2.54 |  |  |
| Leather and leather products......----..--do.-. | 1.38 | 1.39 | 1.39 | 1.39 | 1.40 | 1. 41 | 1.41 | 1.39 | 1.39 | 1.41 | 1.42 | 1. 45 | 1.44 | ${ }^{1} 1.41$ |
| Footwear (except rubber) .-.-. --........-do....- | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.35 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.38 |  |  |
| Nonmanufacturing industries:Mining: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2.10 | 2.12 | 2. 15 | 2.22 | 2.25 | 2.26 | 2.28 | 2. 28 |  |  |
|  | 2.56 | 2.41 | 2.61 | 2.51 | 2. 60 | 2.52 | 2.49 | 2.43 | 2.56 | 2.53 | 2. 60 |  |  |  |
| Bituminous coal do | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.50 | 2. 49 | 2.50 | 2.51 | 2.52 | 2.50 | 2.52 | 2.65 | 2.67 | 2. 67 |  |  |
| Petroleum and natural-gas prod .....dollars.- | 2.25 | 2.29 | 2.24 | 2.28 | 2.33 | 2.34 | 2.32 | 2.36 | 2.31 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.34 |  |  |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying ........do. | 1.76 | 1.77 | 1.78 | 1.77 | 1.79 | 1.81 | 1.83 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.87 | 1.85 | 1.84 |  |  |
| Contract construction.......................-do. | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 2.59 | 2.60 | 2. 62 | 2.63 | 2. 63 |  |  |
| Nonbuilding construction.................- do | 2.33 | 2.31 | 2.33 | 2.31 | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2.36 | 2.38 | 239 | 2.40 | 2.39 |  |  |
| Building construction.......................-do. | 2.65 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 2.63 | 2.63 | 2. 63 | 2.64 | 2.66 | 2.67 | 2.69 | 2.80 | ${ }_{2} .69$ |  |  |
| Transportation and public utilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local railways and bus lines .-.-.---....-. - do- | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1. 88 | 1.90 | 1. 90 | 1.89 |  |  |
|  | 1.80 | 1.79 | 1.82 | 1. 80 | 1.82 | 1.83 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1. 84 | 1.88 |  |  |
|  | 3.86 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1. 88 | 1.88 | 1. 88 | 1.87 |  |  |
| Whas and electric utilities and retail trade: | 2.05 | 2. 066 | 2.07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dollars.. | 1.44 | 1. 48 | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.49 | 1.50 | 1.51 | 1.52 | 1. 52 | 1.53 | 1. 52 | 1.52 |  |  |
| General-merchandise stors. ...............-do. | 1.13 | 1.18 | 1.17 | 1.17 | 1.17 | 1.18 | 1.19 | 1.20 | 1. 19 | 1. 20 | 1. 20 | 1.19 |  |  |
| Food and liquor stores ..-..............-do. | 1.60) | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1. 62 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1. 64 | 1. 64 | 1.65 |  |  |
| Service and miscellaneous:Hotils, year-round |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laundries .-aning and dyeing plants........................do....- | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.02 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 |  |  |
| Cleaning and dyeing plants .........-....-. - do..-- | 1. 19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.20 | 1.19 | 1.21 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.19 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1. 20 |  |  |
| Miscellancous wage data:Construction wage rates (ENR) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common labor-.----------...........dol. per br-- | 2. 022 | 2.022 | 2.019 | 2.021 | 2. 025 | 2.050 | 2. 059 | 2.073 | 2.087 | 2.087 | 2.093 | 2.094 | 2.047 | 2. 109 |
| Skilled labor....-.....................do do | 3. 186 | 3. 188 | 3. 188 | 3.190 | 3. 190 | 3. 207 | 3. 227 | 3.247 | 3. 264 | 3. 271 | 3. 286 | 3. 289 | 3. 290 | 3. 298 |
| Farm wage rates, without board or room (quarterly) dol. per hr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 88 |  |  | 7 |  |  | . 91 |
| Railway wages (average, class I) .-..........-do.-. | 1.928 | 1. 949 | 1.977 | 1.925 | 1.946 | 1. 942 | 1.941 | 1.962 | 1. 938 | 1. 954 | 1.988 | 1.987 |  |  |
| Road-building wages, common labor . . . . . . .-. do |  | 1.64 |  |  | 1.74 |  |  | 1.72 |  |  | 1.72 |  |  |  |

r Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary.
O Includes data for industries not shown.
§ Rates as of Feb. J, 1996: Common labor, $\$ 2.117$; skilled labor, $\$ 3.304$

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | $\begin{array}{c\|} 1954 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febraary | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novem- ber | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ |

## FINANCE

| BANKING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acceptances and commercial paper outstanding: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bankers' acceptances......-.-.-.......--mil. of dol. | 873 | 869 | 831 | 807 | 767 | 686 | 655 | 650 | 655 | 671 | 662 | 642 | 642 |  |
| Commercial naper-........................ | 733 | 713 | 703 | 681 | 623 | 572 | 572 | 593 | 580 | 364 | 547 | 542 | 10 |  |
| Agricultural loans and discounts outstanding of agencies super vised by the Farm Credit Adm.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.....---..-........................ mil. of doL. | 2, 305 |  |  | 2, 434 |  |  | $\stackrel{2}{2} 605$ | 2,651 | 2,670 | 2, 663 | 2,641 | 2, 604 | 2. 592 |  |
| Farm mortgage loans, total.....-.-...........- do | 1,293 |  |  | 1,347 |  |  | 1,408 | 1,421 | 1,436 | 1,451 | 1,464 | 1.477 | 1,497 |  |
|  | 1, 281 |  |  | 1.336 |  |  | 1,408 | 1,421 | 1,436 | 1,451 | 1,464 | 1,477 | 1,497 |  |
| Land Bank Commissioner-.........-.-..... do | 13 |  |  | 12 |  |  |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| Loans to cooperatives .-.------------------ do | 364 | 368 | 355 | 339 | 325 | 318 | 319 | 336 | 341 | 357 | 386 | 392 | 374 |  |
| Other loans and discounts...------.-.------- do...- | 648 | 662 | 696 | 747 | 792 | 835 | 878 | 894 | 893 | 855 | 791 | 735 | 721 |  |
| ank debits, total (345 centers) .-.-.-............- do....- | 186,317 | 163,393 | 149,744 | 178,924 | 1158.296 | 1167,714 | 1177,917 | 1161, 748 | r1167,343 | -163.967 | +1175,779 | r1733.190 | 200.523 |  |
| New York City | 73, 817 | 62, 642 | ${ }_{3}^{57,091}$ | 67.242 | 57, 634 | ${ }_{6}^{62,211}$ | 67, 634 | 58, 904 | 58,980 | 62,550 | 67,568 | 63, 406 | 81.027 |  |
| B6other centerso |  |  | 38, | 3, 00 | 34,494 | 30,0\% | 37, 30 | 34,123 | 35, 83 | 35, 12 | 35, 803 | 36,876 | 40, 193 |  |
| Federal Reserve banks, condition, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 50, 888 | 49,626 24,960 | 49,442 24, 769 | 49,434 24,667 | 49,913 $\mathbf{2 4 , 9 8 8}$ | 49,306 24,780 | 49,666 24,601 | 50,488 25,719 | 49,880 24,911 | 50,243 25,250 | 50,221 25,430 | 51,197 25,776 | 52,340 26,507 | 50,615 25,122 |
|  | 2.143 | 24, 475 | ${ }^{24 .} 485$ | 24, 391 | ${ }^{24.988}$ | ${ }^{24,460} 4$ | 24,68128 | 25,794 | 24, 977 | 25, 60.3 | 25, 706 | $\begin{array}{r}25,776 \\ \hline 618\end{array}$ | 26, 507 | 25, 122 |
| United States Government securities..... do | 24, 032 | 23, 885 | 23.605 | ${ }^{23,613}$ | 23,612 | 23,662 | 23,607 | ${ }^{24,091}$ | 23, 760 | 23, 834 | 24, 024 | 24, 256 | 24,785 | 23, 466 |
| Gold certificate reserves.......................- ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 21,033 | 21.038 | 21,032 | 21,027 | 20,985 | 20,988 | 20.994 | 20. 994 | 20,913 | 20, 994 | 21, 007 | 21, 002 | 21, 009 | 21,010 |
| Liahilities, total ¢ -----.......................... do | 50, 872 | 49,626 | 49,442 | 49, 434 | 49,913 | 49,306 | 49,666 | 50, 488 | 49,880 | 50, 243 | 50, 221 | 51, 197 | 52.340 | 50, 615 |
|  | 20,371 | 20,138 | 19,879 | 19,806 | 20, 158 | 19,685 | 19.268 | 20,451 | 19,532 | 19, 741 | 19, 848 | 19,770 | 20, 355 | 19,881 |
| Member-bank reserve balances | 18,876 | 18, 918 | 18.562 | 18, 283 | 18,495 | 18, 221 | 18,066 | 18, 999 | 18, 368 | 18. 423 | 18, 565 | 18,474 | 19, 005 | 18,750 |
| Excess reserves (estimated) ---------...do |  |  | r 2509 |  | 334 25,496 | 25,656 | -73 25,868 |  | ${ }_{26} 217$ | ${ }^{211}$ | - 172 | -57 | ${ }^{+} 102$ | $\begin{array}{r}p \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Federal Reserve notes in circulatio | 26,263 | 25,640 | 25,609 | 25, 528 | 25, 496 | 25,656 | 25, 868 | 25, 845 | 26, 004 | 26, 142 | 26, 246 | 26,629 | 26, 921 | 26, 170 |
|  | 45.1 | 46.0 | 46.2 | 46. 4 | 46.0 | 46.3 | 46.5 | 45.3 | 46.1 | 45.8 | 45.6 | 45.3 | 44.4 | 45. 6 |
| Federal Reserve weekly reporting member banks, condition, Wednesday nearest end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand, adjusted.....................mil. of dol.. | 58,445 | 57,639 | 56, 270 | 55, 590 | 5\%6, 969 | 56,011 | 56, 156 | 55,865 | 55, 931 | 56,306 | 56, 394 | 56,900 | 58, 882 | 57,607 |
| Demand, except interbank: <br> Individuals, partnerships, and corporations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mil. of dol | 60,117 | 58,317 | 57,762 | 56, 474 | 57,921 | 57,624 | 57,376 | 56,984 | 57, 523 | 58,316 | 58, 130 | 59,475 | 62, 166 | 58, 946 |
| States and political subdivisions........... do. | 3, 939 | 4,232 | 3,960 | 4,062 | 4,216 | 4, 361 | 4,258 | 3,963 | 3,990 | 3,772 | 4,055 | 3,971 | 4,026 | 4,399 |
| United States Government. | 2,597 | 2,320 | 2,633 | 2,534 | 3,105 | 3,148 | 3,224 | 3,374 | 3,256 | 2,635 | 2,876 | 2,870 | 2, 239 | 1, 477 |
| Time, except interbank, total of.e..........do...- | 20,169 | 20,198 | 20, 280 | 20,329 | 20,319 | 20,363 | 20,449 | 20,333 | 20,385 | 20,405 | 20,513 | 20,367 | 20,527 | 20,416 |
| Individuals, partnerships, and corporations mil. of dol.- | 18,806 | 18,864 | 18,930 | 18,990 | 18,969 | 19,037 | 19,173 | 19, 104 | 19,146 | 19,210 | 19,356 | 19,192 | 19,354 | 19, 251 |
| States and political subdivisions...........do | 1,154 | 1,126 | 1,145 | 1,132 | 1,142 | 1,113 | 1,059 | 1,018 | 1,032 | , 993 | , 952 | 971 | ,969 | 963 |
| Interbank (demand and time)................. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 14, 273 | 13,651 | 13.402 | 13,085 | 12,988 | 12,974 | 13,058 | 13,339 | 12,977 | 13,077 | 13,515 | 13,111 | 13,882 | 12,917 |
|  | 45,526 | 44,783 | 43,590 | 41,932 | 42,960 | 41, 224 | 40,798 | 40, 765 | 39,716 | 39,044 | 39,124 | 38,006 | 38,380 | 36, 983 |
| U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, total-...-......-.......................... of dol. | 36,902 | 35,799 | 34, 599 | 32,885 | 33,983 | 33,026 | 32,076 | 31,975 | 30,948 | 30, 347 | 30, 559 | 29,643 | 30, 122 | 28, 822 |
|  | 2, 543 | 2,065 | 1,816 | 1,286 | 1,750 | 1,081. | 1.019 | 1,160 | 985 | 994 | 842 | 636 | 1,535 | 1, 044 |
|  | 2,768 | 2,551 | 1,633 | 1,117 | 1,911 | 1,149 | 743 | 932 | 625 | 496 | 1,196 | 824 | 910 | ${ }_{6} 98$ |
| Bonds and guaranteed obligations.------. do | 23,391 | 23, 102 | 22,076 | 21, 806 | 21,682 | 21,490 | 21,313 | ${ }^{21,077}$ | 20, 965 | 20, 787 | 20,644 | 20,777 | 20,680 | 20, 230 |
| Notes | 8, 200 | 8,081 | 9,074 | 8,676 | 8, 640 | 9,306 | 9,001 | 8,806 | 8, 373 | 8,070 | 7, 877 | 7,406 | $\stackrel{6,997}{8}$ | 6, 850 |
| Other secu | 8, 624 | 8,984 | 8,991 | 9,047 | 8,977 | 8,698 | 8,722 | 8,790 | 8,768 | 8,697 | 8,565 | 8, 363 | 8, 258 | 8, 161 |
| Loans (adjusted), total¢.................... do | 41,008 | 40,483 | 40,751 | 41,448 | 41,818 | 42, 440 | 43, 674 | 44, 113 | 44, 696 | 45, 449 | 46. 499 | 47,331 | 48, 354 | 47,711 |
| Commercial, industrial, and agricultural....do | 22,486 | 21,926 | 22, 241 | 22, 597 | 22,545 | 22,636 | 23, 501 | 23, 550 | 24, 171 | 24, 609 | 25, 303 | 26,014 | 26, 673 | 26, 260 |
| To brokers and dealers in securities.......... do- | 2,688 | 2,582 | 2. 374 | 2,483 | 2,660 | 2, 742 | 2,678 | 2,775 | 2,467 | 2,406 | 2,689 | 2,605 | 2,852 | 2,625 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities mil. of dol. | 1,113 | 1,056 | 1,080 | 1,113 | 1,108 | 1,155 | 1,190 | 1,190 | 1,184 | 1,194 | 1,245 | 1, 248 | 1,271 | 1,302 |
|  | 7,176 | 7,279 | 7,359 | 7,474 | 7,570 | 7,719 | 7,873 | 7,993 | 8, 120 | 8, 257 | 8,073 | 8.189 | 8. 147 | 8, 154 |
|  | 8,205 | 8,346 | 8,408 | 8,488 | 8,652 | 8, 910 | 9,153 | 9,340 | 9,492 | 9,669 | 9.926 | 10,015 | 10. 159 | 10, 197 |
| Money and interest rates:§ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank rates on business loans: In 19 cities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York City percen | 3. 3.35 |  |  | 3. 34 |  |  | 3.56 3.30 |  |  | 3. 77 |  |  | ${ }_{3.76}^{3.93}$ |  |
| 7 other northern and eastern cities..........do | 3. 55 |  |  | 3.55 |  |  | 3.55 |  |  | 3. 76 |  |  | 3. 95 |  |
| 11 southern and western cities.....---------- do. | 3.90 |  |  | 3.87 |  |  | 3.95 |  |  | 4. 11 |  |  | 4.17 |  |
| Discount rate (N. Y. F. R. Bank) ............ do | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1. 75 | 2.00 | 2.25 | 2. 25 | 2. 50 | 2.50 |  |
| Federal intermediate credit bank loans........ do | 1.90 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.83 | 1.92 | 2.08 | 2.42 | 2. 42 | 2. 56 | 2. 65 | 3. 00 | 3.00 |  |
| Federal land bank loans - | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 4. 17 | 4. 17 | 4. 17 |  |
| Open market rates, New York 'ity: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acceptances, prime, bankers Commercial paper, prime. $4-6$ months........do | 1.31 | 1.47 | 1.68 | 1.38 | 1.90 | $\stackrel{1}{2.00}$ | 2.00 | 1.50 2.11 | ${ }_{2.33}^{1.67}$ | 2. 24 | 2. 70 | 2.17 | 2. 93 |  |
| Call loans. renewal (N. Y. S. E.) | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.01 | 3.34 | 3.40 | 3.50 | 3.55 | 3.63 |  |
| Yield on U. S. Govt. securities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.174 | 1. 257 | 1.177 | 1.335 | 1.620 | 1.491 | 1.432 | 1.622 | 1.876 | 2.086 | 2. 259 | 2.225 | 2.562 |  |
| 3-5 year taxable issues --....................-do.- | 1.94 | 2.11 | 2.18 | 2.30 | 2.39 | 2.40 | 2.42 | 2.54 | 2. 73 | 2.72 | 2. 58 | 2.70 | 2.83 |  |
| Savings deposits, balance to credit of depositors: <br> New York State savings banks.........-. mil. of dol | 15,475 | 15,558 | 15.604 | 15.770 | 15,764 | 15,830 | 15,985 | 16,022 | 16.073 | 16, 190 | 16, 191 | 16, 295 |  | 16, 584 |
|  | 2. 137 | 2,116 | 2.095 | 2,075 | 2,052 | 2,030 | 2,098 | 1, 984 | +1,961 | p 1,943 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 1,925$ | ${ }^{\text {p } 1,908}$ | \% 1,890 |  |
| CONSUMER CREDIT (Short- and Intermediate-term) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total outstanding, end of month.......... mil. of dol | 30. 125 | 29,760 | 29,518 | 29,948 | 30,655 | 31,568 | 32,471 | 32,896 | 33, 636 | 34, 293 | 34,640 | 35, 059 | 36, 225 |  |
|  | 22,467 | 22,436 | 22,508 | 22,974 | 23,513 | 24, 149 | 24, 914 | 25,476 | 26, 155 | 26,699 | 26,963 | 27,247 | 27, 895 |  |
| Automobile paper---.........-....---.----. do | 10,396 | 10, 459 | 10,641 | 11,053 | 11, 482 | 11, 985 | 12,561 | 13,038 | 13,547 | 13,929 | 14, 095 | 14, 172 | 14, 312 |  |
| Other consumer-goods paper | 5, 6668 | 5, 609 | 5, 484 | 5,479 | 5,492 | 5, 555 | 5.639 | 5.676 | 5,762 | 5.848 | 5,917 | 6, 057 | 6.435 |  |
| Repair and modernization loans-.-----..... do do | 1,616 | 1,574 | 1,550 | 1,530 | 1,534 | 1,546 | 1,562 | 1,570 | 1,589 | 1,611 | -1,627 | 1,634 | 1,641 |  |
| Personal loans.. | 4,787 | 4.794 | 4,833 | 4,912 | 5,005 | 5,083 | 5. 152 | 5,192 | 5,257 | 5,311 | 5,324 | 5,384 | 5. 507 |  |

[^8]$0^{7}$ Includes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco. and Los Angeles.
o Includes data not shown separately.
$\odot$ Exclusive of loans to banks and after deduction of valuation reserves; individual loan items are shown gross. $\$$ For bond yields, see p. S-20.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ |

## FINANCE-Continued


r Revised. , Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Effective with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, cbanged from a due and payable basis to an acerual basis.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\text { Janu- }}$ |

FINANCE-Continued


Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Data for 337 centers.
 in the December 1955 SURvex.
$\oplus$ Data for January-December 1954 include revisions not distributed by regions.
Effective with 1955, data are quarterly totals. $\$$ Or increase in earmarked gold ( - ). $\%$ Includes data not shown separately.
OIncludes Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. $\ddagger$ Revisions beginning with 1943 appear on p. 24 of the October 1955 Suryer.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Decem－ ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ her | October | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## FINANCE－Continued



## SECURITY MARKETS <br> Brokers＇Balances（N．Y．S．E．Members Carrying Margin Accounts）



|  |  |  |  |  |  | \％ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 电品 SOH | 上rs veg 0 |  | こ心忒式忥 | 念 |  |  |  | ー名も忥苞 |  |  | 1 <br> $\vdots$ <br>  <br> $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | wis cose | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { 䔍 } \end{aligned}$ |  | cer ersis | 芯 | Ner | －NJ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \% \\ & 00 \% \\ & 8.4 \end{aligned}$ | N |  | ， | \％ |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | N N |  | 忒䞨咨家 | 4 |  |  | 号 |  |  | $\vdots$ | （1） |  |  |
|  |  |  | Nos N N N N N |  | 回㤩古惑 | － |  |  | $\stackrel{5}{\infty}$ |  |  | 紫突 | $\underset{y}{20}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty 88 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \text { No } \end{aligned}$ | 10 0000 8000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 帯灾 } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ |  | N |  | MS\％ | $\stackrel{1}{10}$ |  |  | ！ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Non |  |  | $\stackrel{\infty}{d}$ |  | － | － |  |  | ！ | 1  <br>  1 <br>  $\vdots$ <br>   <br>   <br>   |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty, 0 \\ & \text { 品里 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | む |  | ¢ | － |  |  | 㫛 | 営皆建 | － |  |
|  | ¢第気 |  | N |  |  | － |  |  | N |  |  |  |  | － |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 088 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | No |  |  | ¢ |  | ¢ | － | 1 1 <br>  1 <br>   <br> 1 1 <br> 1  <br> 1  |  | $\vdots$ |  | 1 | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  | NoN |  |  | $\infty$ | ¢ |  | $\stackrel{\square}{6}$ |  |  | ， | ： | 1  <br>  1 <br>   <br>   <br>   | 1 1 1 <br>  1 1 <br>   1 <br>   1 |

121.3
－Revised．${ }^{p}$ Preliminary．
of Includes data not shown separately．
$\$$ Data for bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development，not shown separately，are included in computing average price of all listed bonds．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septernber | October | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary- } \end{aligned}$ |

## FINANCE-Continued

| SECURITY MARKETS-Continued Bonds--Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York Stock Exchange, exclusive of stopped sales, face value, totals. thous. of dol. | 126, 487 | 101, 100 | 79. 992 | 81,373 | 80, 570 | 76,572 | 99,554 | 79,184 | 87.826 | 119, 758 | 83,974 | 75,397 | 80,651 |  |
| U. S. Government --...........-......... do - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Other than U. S. Government, total§........ do | 126,487 | 101,096 | 79,988 | 81, 373 | 80,570 | 76, 572 | 99, 554 | 79.184 | 87, 826 | 119,757 | 83, 969 | 75, 397 |  |  |
| Domestic | 118.359 | 93, 654 | 73.110 | ${ }^{73.806}$ | 74.930 | 64, 444 | 89.672 | 71, 587 | 82, 368 | 114, 398 | 78,916 | 69,708 |  |  |
| Foreign | 8, 0.51 | 7.356 | 6.819 | 7,547 | 5.592 | 12.041 | 9, 846 | 7,535 | 5,445 | 5,329 | 5,026 | 5,668 |  |  |
| Market value, total, ali issues§ . . . . . . . . mil. of dol | 106, 517 | 105.476 | 104,518 | 104.349 | 104, 344 | 104,459 | 104, 282 | 104,002 | 103,997 | 104, 548 | 106,110 | 105,501 | 104,750 |  |
|  | 104,442 | 103, 351 | 102, 427 | 102, 266 | 102.238 | 102,314 | 102.181 | 101.892 | 101, 853 | 102,416 | 103, 982 | 103, 449 | 102,701 |  |
|  | 1,403 | 1,456 | 1,433 | 1.428 | 1,449 | 1,487 | 1.443 | 1.454 | 1.496 | 1,487 | 1,477 | 1,405 | 1,399 |  |
| Face value, total, all issuess ................... do | 106.438 | 106,491 | 106. 204 | 105, 806 | 106, 184 | 106. 200 | 106.513 | 107, 237 | 107, 273 | 107, 291 | 108, 199 | 108,039 | 107, 898 |  |
|  | 103.995 | 103.985 | 103.713 | 103, 334 | 103.696 | 103, 694 | 104.061 | 104.785 | 104, 796 | 104, 818 | 105,727 | 105,607 | 105,471 |  |
| Foreign | 1.778 | 1.841 | 1, 835 | 1,818 | 1,833 | 1.851 | 1.797 | 1,797 | 1.822 | 1,817 | 1,817 | 1,777 | 1.772 |  |
| Domestic corporate (Moody's).............. percent. | 3.13 | 3.15 | 3. 18 | 3.20 | 3.21 | 3.23 | 3.23 | 3.24 | 3.29 | 3.31 | 3. 30 | 3.29 | 3.33 | 3.30 |
| By ratings: | 2.90 | 2.93 | 2.99 | 3.02 | 3.01 | 3.04 | 3.05 | 3.0 f | 3.11 | 3.13 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.15 | 3.11 |
|  | 3.04 | 3.06 | 3.10 | 3.13 | 3.13 | 3.15 | 3.14 | 3.14 | 3.20 | 3.22 | 3. 19 | 3.18 | 3.22 | 3.19 |
| do | 3.14 | 3.15 | 3.17 | 3.18 | 3.19 | 3. 21 | 3.22 | 3.24 | 3.28 | 3.31 | 3.30 | 3.29 | 3.33 | 3.30 |
|  | 3. 45 | 3.45 | 3. 47 | 3. 48 | 3.49 | 3. 50 | 3.51 | 3. 52 | 3.56 | 3.59 | 3. 59 | 3. 58 | 3.62 | 60 |
| By groups: Industrial | 3.07 | 3.08 | 3.12 | 3.14 | 3.14 | 3.17 | 3.18 | 3.18 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.23 | 3.22 | 3.26 | 3.23 |
| Public util | 3.10 | 3.12 | 3.15 | 3.17 | 3.17 | 3.19 | 3.21 | 3.22 | 3.26 | 3.29 | 3. 27 | 3.28 | 3.31 | 3.28 |
| Railroad. | 3.23 | 3.25 | 3.28 | 3.31 | 3. 30 | 3.32 | 3.31 | 3.32 | 3. 36 | 3.40 | 3.38 | 3.38 | 3.42 | 3.40 |
| Domestic municinal: <br> Bond Buyer ( 20 bonds) | 2.36 | 2.43 | 2.45 | 2.42 | 2.40 | 2.39 | 2.48 | 2.56 | 2.63 | 2.53 | 2.45 | 2.52 | 2.58 |  |
| Standard and Poor's Corn (15 bonds)...... do. | 2.33 | 2. 39 | 2.42 | 2.45 | 2.43 | 2.41 | 2.48 | 2.62 | 2.67 | 2. 63 | 2.56 | 2.55 | 2.71 | 2.64 |
| U. S. Treasury bonds, taxable $\qquad$ do. <br> Stocks | 2.57 | 2.65 | 2.72 | 2.71 | 2.77 | 2.75 | 2.76 | 2.87 | 2.91 | 2.88 | 2.82 | 2.85 | 2.88 | 2.86 |
| Cash dividend payments publicly reported: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.978 .4 239.2 | 721.1 142.0 | 259.5 70.8 | $1,340.4$ 91.0 | 669.0 118.8 | 251.3 6.2 .0 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.390 .3 \\ 93.6 \end{array}$ | 669.2 142.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 263.3 \\ 56.1 \end{array}$ | $\text { 1. } 488.4$ | $669.0$ | 294.6 | 2, 418.7 |  |
| Manufacturin | 1.261.8 | 233.7 | 85.5 | 869.2 | 235.2 | 104.8 | 909.6 | 221.8 | 107.9 | 985.7 | 234.9 | 112.2 | 1,547.0 |  |
| Mining | 138.2 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 100.1 | 7.1 | 3.3 | 104.0 | 7.3 | 3.1 | 113.2 | 9.1 | 2.0 | 230.5 |  |
| Public utilities: Communication | 42.5 | 121.8 | 1.3 | 39.3 | 126.4 | 4 | 40.4 | 127.5 | 4.3 | 38.9 | 128.5 | 1.5 | 42.1 |  |
| Electric and ga | 118.0 | 81.1 | 67.9 | 111.0 | 85.1 | 6.1 .9 | 112.9 | 86.9 | 71.1 | 114.2 | 87.2 | 73.4 | 126. 4 |  |
| Railroad | 88.9 | 32.9 | 10.2 | 64.5 | 23.9 | 4.5 | 62.5 | 18.0 | 6.5 | 58.6 | 17.4 | 3.4 | 117.4 |  |
|  | 47.6 | 93.5 | 17.0 | 38.7 | 57.0 | 8.3 | 38.6 | 57.5 | 8.1 | 41.1 | 55.7 | 9.7 | 51.3 |  |
|  | 42.2 | 11.4 | 4.6 | 26.6 | 15.5 | 5.1 | 28.7 | 7.9 | 6.2 | 28.2 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 38.2 |  |
| Dividend rates, prices, vields, and earnings, common stocks (Moody's): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends per share, anmual rate (200 stocks) dollars.. | 4.43 | 4.48 | 4.56 | 4.59 | 4. 60 | 4.62 | 4.63 | 4. 66 | 4. 79 | 4. 81 | 4. 90 | 5. 19 | 5. 20 | 5.22 |
| Industrial (125 stocks) -------1.-........- do | 4.73 | 4.79 | 4. 90 | 4. 92 | 4.93 | 4.95 | 4.95 | 5. 00 | 5. 18 | 5. 20 | 5.30 | 5. 69 | 5.71 | 5.72 |
| Puhlic utility (24 stocks) | 2.14 | 2.14 | 2. 14 | 2.18 | ${ }_{3}^{2.18}$ |  |  | 2. 23 | 2. 23 | 2. 24 | 2. 24 | 2. 27 | 2. 27 | 2. 27 |
| Railroad (25 stork | 3.14 <br> 3.15 | 3. 19 | 3.23 | ${ }_{3} 32$ | 3. 36 | ${ }_{3} 3.36$ | 3. 40 | 3. 42 | 3. 42 | 3.42 | 3. 60 | 3.70 | 3.79 | 3.86 |
| Bank (15 stocks) | 3.15 3.37 | 3.15 3.39 | 3.15 3.39 | 3.14 3.49 | 3.15 3.49 | 3.15 3.49 | 3.15 3.49 | 3.15 3.49 | 3.15 3.49 | 3. 23 3. 49 | 3. 23 3.49 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.26 \\ & 360 \end{aligned}$ | 3.30 3.63 | 3.30 3.65 |
| Price per share. end of month ( 200 stocks) © ...do | 105.40 | 106.21 | 108.30 | 108.90 | 111.68 | 111.49 | 119.66 | 123.15 | 122.44 | 122.51 | 119.02 | 126.95 | 127.97 | 123.91 |
| Industrial (125 stock | 115.64 | 116.83 | 118.49 | 117.61 | 122.40 | 122.15 | 133.41 | 137.85 | 137.59 | 138.21 | 133.96 | 143.78 | 145.67 | 140.11 |
| Public utility (24 stocks) | 47.56 | 46.94 | 48.59 | 47.97 | 49.12 | 48.54 | 49.21 | 51.39 | 51.43 | 49.83 | 48.53 | 49.90 | 49.35 | 49.10 |
| Railroad (25 stocks) ............................- ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | 64.27 | 64.35 | 67.42 | 67.42 | 72.21 | 71.63 | 72.96 | 71.63 | 71.06 | 69.60 | 67.42 | 74.47 | 72.29 | 70.76 |
| Yield ( 200 stocks) ......................... percent. | 4.20 | 4.22 | 4.21 | 4.21 | 4.12 | 4.14 | 3.87 | 3.78 | 3.91 | 3.93 | 4.12 | 4.09 | 4.06 | 4.21 |
|  | 4.09 | 4. 10 | 4.14 | 4. 18 | 4.03 | 4.05 | 3.71 | 3.63 | 3.76 | 3. 76 | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.92 | 4.08 |
| Public utility (24 stocks)..---.-.-.-......... do | 4. 50 | 4.56 | 4.40 | 4.54 | 4.44 | 4.55 | 4.53 | 4. 34 | 4.34 | 4.50 | 4.62 | 4.55 | 4. 60 | 4.62 |
|  | 4.89 | 4. 96 | 4.79 | 4.79 | 4. 65 | 4. 69 | 4. 66 | 4. 77 | 4. 81 | 4. 91 | 5.34 | 4.97 | 5. 24 | 5.46 |
| Bank (15 stocks) | 4.09 | 4. 14 | 4.06 | 3.89 | 3.94 | 4. 07 | 4.01 | 3. 95 | 3. 93 | 4.06 | 4.16 | 4.09 | 4.22 | 4.41 |
| Insurance (10 stocks) .......................... . . . | 2.52 | 2.58 | 2.51 | 2.58 | 2.50 | 2. 49 | 2.40 | 2.45 | 2.56 | 2.67 | 2.73 | 2. 63 | 2. 69 | 28. |
| Earnings per share (at annual rate), quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial (125 stocks) --..---.......... dollars | 9.43 |  |  | 9.70 |  |  | 10.90 |  |  | 10. 20 |  |  |  |  |
| Public utility (24 stocks) Railroad (25 stocks) | 2.94 |  |  | 3.03 |  |  | 3.08 |  |  | 3.13 |  |  |  |  |
| Railroad ( 25 stocks) Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 11 high-grade | 9.97 |  |  | 7.00 |  |  | 8.86 |  |  | 9.18 |  |  |  |  |
| Dividend yields, preferred stocks, 11 high-grade (Standard and Poor's Corp.) ................. percent. | 3.93 | 98 | 4.00 | 4.01 | . 98 | 3.99 | 3.98 | 3.96 | 4.0 | 4.06 | 4.0 | 4.01 | 4.0 | 4.113 |
| Prices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dow-Tones \& Co., Inc. ( 65 stoeks)... dol. per shar | 145.81 | 147.98 | 151.70 | 152.75 | 158.35 | 157.84 | 162.77 | 166. 90 | 164.94 | 169.99 | 160.92 | 169.48 | 172.36 | 168. 18 |
|  | 393.84 | 398.43 | 410.25 | 408.91 | 422.99 | 421.55 | 440.79 | 462.16 | 457.29 | 476.43 | 452.65 | 476.59 | 484.58 | 474.75 |
| Public utility (15 stocks) | 61.43 139.64 | $\begin{array}{r}62.39 \\ 142 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 63.29 145.64 | 63.87 149.06 | 64. 56 | 64.06 157.75 | 64. 23 | 65.51 | 65. 87 | 65.36 | 62.31 | 64. 76 | 64.98 | ${ }^{63} 60$ |
| Railroad (20 stocks) ${ }^{\text {Standard and Por's }}$ Corporation: | 139.64 | 142.45 | 145.64 | 149.06 | 157.51 | 157.75 | 161.16 | 158.98 | 155. 19 | 160.08 | 149.99 | 159.29 | 163.34 | 157.94 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 264.5 | 268.8 | 278.1 | 277.5 | 286.2 | 285.0 | 300.7 | 315.3 | 311.0 | 323.2 | 306. 2 |  | 327.0 | 322. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Industrial, total (420 stoeks) $¢$ | 296.7 | 301.9 | 312.4 | 310.8 | 321.5 | 319.7 | 340.5 | 359.6 | 354.2 | 371.1 | 350.1 | 369.2 | 376.8 | 37 T : |
| Capital goods (128 stocks) | 296.8 | 302.7 | 316.2 | 315.3 | 330.2 | 331.9 | 356.2 | 369.1 | 361.6 | 380.3 | 350.6 | 370.2 | 379.0 | 378.0 |
| Consumers' goods (195 stocks)......... do | 228.7 | 232.2 | 235.0 | 233.8 | 241.0 | 239.8 | 250.6 | 270.0 | 269.1 | 282.8 | 272.6 | 285.9 | 284.2 | 275.8 |
| Public utility (40 stocks) | 144.0 | 145.1 | 149.6 | 150.4 | 151.8 | 152.3 | 153.4 | 155.4 | 155.9 | 154.8 | 150.6 | 153.8 | 153.2 | 152.9 |
|  | 217.5 | 222.4 | 231.9 | 237.9 | 252.1 | 250.9 | 258.9 | 256.1 | 250.0 | 257.0 | 240.5 | 254.6 | + 257.7 | 249.4 |
| Banks, N. Y. C ( ${ }_{\text {Fire }}$ insurance (16 stocks) | 147.6 | 150.5 | 153.9 | 157.3 | 164.2 | 156.7 | 157.2 | 158.4 | 160.4 | 165.3 | 157.5 | 160.9 | 162.5 | 100.9 |
| Fire insurance (16 stocks) Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission) : | 295. 9 | 302.3 | 311.1 | 312.4 | 322.5 | 327.0 | 331.4 | 334.5 | 320.5 | 314.9 | 293.1 | 309.3 | 315.0 | 308.1 |
| Sales (Securities and Exchange Commission): Total on all registered exchanges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market value.......-........................ mil. of dol. | 3,714 | 3,996 | 3,547 | 3,795 | 3,155 | 2,675 | 3,247 | 3,081 | 2,579 | 3,323 | 2.978 | 2,728 | 2,925 |  |
| Shares sold.-..-.............-......thousands. | 135,762 | 142,277 | 131,210 | 135,043 | 105, 677 | 98, 219 | 116, 222 | 95,984 | 84, 622 | 107, 344 | 95,888 | 101,986 | 105,915 |  |
| On New York Stock Exchange: | 3,196 | 3,438 | 3,067 | 3, 277 | 2.734 | 2,316 | 2,784 | 2,654 | 2,229 | 2,864 | 2,598 | 2,358 | 2,512 |  |
|  | 93,705 | 96,769 | 90, 745 | 91, 252 | 71,171 | 68,645 | 79, 775 | 68, 416 | 59,906 | 75, 519 | 66,364 | 72,613 | 69,211 |  |
| Exclusive of odd lot and stopped sales (N. Y. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shares listed, New York stock Exchange: | 76,456 | 74,646 | 60,815 | 66,865 | 53,788 | 45, 427 | 58, 148 | 48,459 | 41,806 | 60, 100 | 42. 178 | 46, 380 | 50,991 | 47. 197 |
| Market value, all listed shares.......... mil. of dol . | 169,149 | 171. 155 | 175,588 | 175,806 | 181,386 | 182, 830 | 194,406 | 198, 228 | 197.994 | 197.536 | 192, 782 | 204, 650 | 207, 699 |  |
|  | 3.174 | 3,208 | 3,236 | 3,262 | 3,284 | 3,341 | 3,434 | 3,475 | 3.492 | 3, 519 | 3,560 | 3,766 | 3,836 |  |

${ }^{\top}$ Revised. ${ }^{D}$ Preliminary.
§Sales and value figures include bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development not shown separately; these honds are included in computing the average price of all listed bonds shown on p. S-19.
$\stackrel{y}{c}$ Includes data not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- | October | Novem- ber | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

| BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (QUARTERLY) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fxports of goods and services, total .-......mil. of dol | 5. 383 |  |  | 5,183 |  |  | 5, 469 |  |  | 5,362 |  |  |  |
| Military transfers under grants, net............do.... | 607 |  |  | 499 |  |  | 614 |  |  | 609 |  |  |  |
| Merchandise, adjusted, excluding military trans-uctions.-.-.-................................. - mil. of dol. | 3, 501 |  |  | 3, 443 |  |  | 3. 533 |  |  | 3, 378 |  |  |  |
| Income on investments abroad .-...-.-......-. do.... | 720 |  |  | 534 |  |  | 553 |  |  | 578 |  |  |  |
| Other services and military transactions....... do. | 755 |  |  | 707 |  |  | 766 |  |  | 797 |  |  |  |
| Inports of goods and services, total..-...........do. | 3,894 |  |  | 4, 092 |  |  | 4, 444 |  |  | 4, 516 |  |  |  |
| Merchandise, adjusted orn-.-.-.-.--- - do | 2, 575 |  |  | 2, 762 |  |  | 2, 799 |  |  | 2, 813 |  |  |  |
| Income on foreign investments in U. S.-....... do | 114 |  |  | 113 |  |  | 126 |  |  | 127 |  |  |  |
|  | 651 |  |  | 648 |  |  | 759 |  |  | 682 |  |  |  |
|  | 554 |  |  | 569 |  |  | 760 |  |  | 894 |  |  |  |
| Balance on goods and services............---..... ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | +1,689 |  |  | +1,091 |  |  | +1,025 |  |  | +846 |  |  |  |
| Unilateral transfers (net), tatal.........-........-do. | -1,216 |  |  | -1,224 |  |  | -1, 239 |  |  | -1,123 |  |  |  |
|  | -125 |  |  | -112 |  |  | -110 |  |  | -104 |  |  |  |
|  | -1,091 |  |  | -1,112 |  |  | -1. 129 |  |  | -1, 019 |  |  |  |
| U. S. long- and short-term eapital (net), total .-. do | -640 |  |  | -74 |  |  | -561 |  |  | -291 |  |  |  |
|  | -632 -8 |  |  | -3 -71 |  |  | -397 -164 |  |  | -235 -56 |  |  |  |
| Foreign long- and short-term capital (net).......do. | +324 |  |  | +156 |  |  | +538 |  |  | +490 |  |  |  |
| Gold sales [purchases (-)] .......................-do. | +70 |  |  | $+30$ |  |  | $+33$ |  |  | +15 |  |  |  |
|  | -227 |  |  | $+21$ |  |  | +204 |  |  | +93 |  |  |  |
| FOREIGN TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports of U. S. merchandise: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{536}^{265}$ | 234 473 | 250 501 | ${ }_{546}^{270}$ | 5254 | 562 | ${ }_{536}^{264}$ | 254 515 | 246 500 | 248 509 | ${ }_{568}^{276}$ | 257 |  |
|  | 202 | 202 | 201 | 202 | 202 | 203 | 203 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 206 | 207 |  |
| Imports for consumption: $\ddagger$ <br> Quantity $\qquad$ do | 158 | 149 | 145 | 173 | 150 | 167 | 164 | 155 | 167 | 163 | 175 | 181 |  |
|  | 454 | 420 | 411 | 490 | 425 | 467 | 459 | 429 | 468 | 464 | 494 | 512 |  |
|  | 286 | 282 | 283 | 283 | 283 | 279 | 280 | 277 | 280 | 284 | 283 | 283 |  |
| Agricultural products, quantity: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports, U.S. merchandise, total: <br> Unadjusted $\qquad$ $1924-29=100$ | 110 | 92 | 96 | 108 | 75 | 72 | 95 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 91 | 89 | 112 | 123 | 93 | 91 | 127 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, excluding cotton: <br> Unadjusted | 146 | 133 | 143 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 132 | 133 | 171 | 183 | 133 | 126 | 175 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adjusted $\qquad$ do. | 88 | ${ }_{97}^{99}$ | 90 | 199 | ${ }_{93}^{99}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{97} 9$ | ${ }_{100}^{91}$ | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping Weight |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water-borne trade: <br> Exports, incl. reexports \& ........ thous. of long tons |  |  | 5,989 | 6,145 |  | 8,850 | 9.466 |  |  | 19.760 |  |  |  |
|  | 9,529 | 9,343 | 8,924 | 10, 294 | 8,960 | 10,372 | 11, 124 | 10, 524 | +11, 566 | ${ }^{1} 11,060$ |  |  |  |
| Value $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (mdse.), including reexports, totaly_mil. of dol_By geographic regions: $\triangle$ | 1,318.2 | 1,165. 6 | 1,233.2 | 1,342. 3 | 1,263.6 | 1,308.0 | 1,315.8 | 1,267. 1 | 1,228.3 | 1,248.9 | 1,395. 1 | r1,308. 8 | ¹, 363.0 |
| A frica | 51, 230 | 48, 155 | 45, 305 | 52,931 | 56, 218 | 56,464 | 52,460 | 50,046 | 41,925 | 44, 031 | 49,664 | 43,922 |  |
|  | 198, 647 | 185, 937 | 197,451 | 232,770 | 195, 704 | 197, 669 | 176, 425 | 185, 169 | 159, 112 | 175, 914 | 199, 272 | 199, 170 |  |
|  | 382, 503 | 332, 903 | 374, 971 | 360, 938 | 313, 202 | 307, 285 | 349, 601 | 333, 232 | 305, 628 | 334, 348 | 382, 914 | 368, 477 |  |
|  | 222, 825 | 205, 787 | 221, 882 | 265, 001 | 277, 835 | 293, 582 | 286, 065 | 254, 356 | 271, 858 | 276,224 | 295, 584 | 277, 241 |  |
| Southern North America-.............------ - do | 145,988 | 133, 683 | 125, 590 | ${ }^{147,725}$ | 142,331 | 134, 729 | 138,089 | 136, 808 | 135,015 | 136, 707 | 146, 472 | 155, 201 |  |
| South America-....-..............-----..- do | 165, 202 | 127, 166 | 123,613 | 135,786 | 137, 419 | 126,333 | 125, 792 | 132, 610 | 129,951 | 127, 616 | 138,969 | 139,073 |  |
| By leading countries: $\triangle$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,217 | 3,620 | 4,471 | 7,566 | 7,879 | 8,016 | 10,630 | 7,416 | 7,078 | 5, 507 | 4,503 | 4. 814 |  |
|  | 16,566 | 25, 202 | 22, 199 | 24,768 | 23,660 | 25, 401 | 23, 934 | 22, 203 | 17,466 | 19,546 | 20,863 | 17,061 |  |
| Asia and Oceania: Australia, ineluding New Guinea..........do. | 18,811 | 15, 534 | 26,819 | 18, 568 | 13, 475 | 13, 554 | 11, 221 | 12,671 | 13,718 | 17, 210 | 20,795 | 22,392 |  |
| British Malaya-..-. | 3,154 | 2,755 | 3,190 | 3,575 | 2,981 | 2,389 | 2,739 | 3, 185 | 2,637 | 17,216 2,316 | 3,093 | 3,445 |  |
|  | - $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ 21,799\end{array}$ | 0 17.290 | 0 20,029 | 0 27.029 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { O } \\ \hline 16.829\end{array}$ |  | 0 16.900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |  |
|  | 54, 227 | 57, 855 | 51,914 | 52, 489 | 51,241 | 50, 748 | 44,847 | 52, 982 | 46,506 | 154, 734 | - 54,157 | 18, 884 |  |
|  | 5,890 | 4,619 | 5,621 | 8,044 | 5,919 | 4,532 | 5, 714 | 6, 331 | 8,493 | 5,614 | 6,020 | 7,163 |  |
| Republic of the Philippines.....-..-.-.-.- do | 32,670 | 27,498 | 29,627 | 35,723 | 35,898 | 28,407 | 23,340 | 21,666 | 23, 281 | 22, 244 | 31,564 | 37, 759 |  |
| Europe: $\qquad$ do | 34, 833 | 28, 119 | 27,379 | 33,012 | 27,991 | 31, 285 | 26, 483 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 54,394 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  | 26, 128 |  |  |  |  | 29, 209 |  |
|  | 51,438 | 41, 461 | 48, 392 | 42, 296 | 48,386 | 55, 076 | 52, 746 | 47, 240 | 47,933 | 49,307 | 50,464 | 51, 693 |  |
| Utaly ---.-. ${ }_{\text {Union }}$ of Sovet Socialist Republics....-- do | 39, 683 | 24, ${ }_{112}$ | 33, 311 | 28,566 15 | ${ }^{32,568}$ | 31,854 3 | 29,471 | 23, 193 | 25,416 | 28, 370 | 30,928 64 | 30,792 10 |  |
| United Kingdorn-.......-.......-..--.-.- do | 79,758 | 74,793 | 79,654 | 78, 599 | 64,794 | 58,112 | 60,931 | 84,989 | 69,992 | 88, 694 | 101,624 | 75,531 |  |
| North and South America: <br> Canada $\qquad$ do | 222, 814 | 205, 785 | 221, 868 | 264,996 | 277, 830 | 293, 580 | 285, 951 | 254, 345 | 271,771 | 276, 195 | 295, 583 | 277, 241 |  |
| Latin American Republics, total \% ......... do | 295, 475 | 247, 216 | 235, 696 | 267,055 | 265, 063 | 247,340 | 251,689 | 257, 786 | 252,511 | 250, 681 | 269, 865 | 278, 592 |  |
| Argentina----.........-----.............. do | 12, 939 | 12,771 | 12, 536 | 10,278 | 10,469 | 10, 900 | 13,366 | 17,570 | 13, 280 | 11, 702 | 12,873 | 9, 036 |  |
|  | 32,417 | 21, 144 | 18,055 | 20, 13 | 18, 328 | 18, 209 | 17, 393 | 20, 845 | 21, 923 | 16,863 | 18,084 | 18,707 |  |
|  | 10,360 | 5,422 | 8,244 | 9,897 | 6, 351 | 6,656 | 6,413 | 6, 188 | 7, 125 | 6,546 | 8,580 | 8,391 |  |
|  | 32, 134 | 27, 110 | 26, 313 | 28,830 | 32,609 | 25, 003 | 23, 802 | 24,432 | 24, 632 | 25,928 | 28,315 | 27,312 |  |
|  | 39,049 | 35, 751 | 36, 124 | 41, 385 | 40,323 | 37, 837 | 34, 990 | 33, 176 | 32, 533 | 36, 064 | 40,007 | 39,792 |  |
|  | 54, 045 | 50, 785 | 49,562 | 58,990 | 57, 833 | 53, 874 | 56, 220 | ${ }_{61,232}$ | 59,781 | 55, 571 | 61,452 | ${ }^{66,494}$ |  |
|  | 50,029 | 41,620 | 40,851 | 45,372 | 46,998 | 44, 102 | 42,900 | 40, 505 | 40,631 | 47, 235 | 47,080 | 54, 727 |  | ${ }^{r}$ Revised, ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary, ${ }_{1}$ Revisions for September 1954 (thous. long tons): Exports, 5,995; imports, 8,974. $o^{*}$ Excludes military expenditures. $\ddagger$ Revisions for January-July 1954 will be shown later. 8 Excludes "special category" shipments and all commodities exported under foreign-aid programs as Department of Defense controlled cargo.

 $\triangle$ Excludes shipments under MSP and "special category" shipments not made under this program. $\quad$ of Includes countries not shown separately.

| Uniess otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSIN ESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | December | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { Janu- }}}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | Decem. ber | January |

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued



[^9]| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of bUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu-- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | A pril | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decem- ber | Janu. ary |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS



Revised.
Beginning January 1955, data include local service operations of one carrier.

- Data beginning lst quarter 1955 cover large motor carriers having operating revenues of $\$ 1,000,000$ or above.
${ }^{\prime}$ Data for December 1954 and April, July, October, and December 1955 are for 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks. $\quad$ Includes data not shown separately. $\quad \ddagger R e v i s e d$ data for November 1954, $\$ 76,800,000$.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | Novern- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS—Continued

| TRANSPORTATION-Continued Travel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average sale per occupied room. . . .-. --. . . . dollars- | 6. 89 | 7.17 | 7. 25 | 7.02 | 7.65 | 6.98 | 7.61 | 7. 19 | 7.97 | 7.78 | 8.17 | 8.07 | 7.10 |  |
| Rooms occupied .-.................. percent of total | 59 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 73 | 74 | 74 | 65 | 71 | 74 | 78 | 71 | 58 |  |
| Restaurant sales index.-.....same month $1929=100 \ldots$ | 229 | 252 | 252 | 241 | 259 | 277 | 280 | 235 | 260 | 258 | 265 | 260 | 236 |  |
| Forsign travel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. citizens: Arrivals | 72,730 | 69, 272 | 80,021 | 91,535 | 90,092 | 109,558 | 105, 876 | 134,363 | 157, 479 | 134,963 | 104, 192 |  |  |  |
| Departures...........------------ do..-- | 69, 840 | 76,638 | 85, 524 | 98.615 | 104, 604 | 107, 290 | 140,127 | 149,959 | 113,468 | 87, 534 | 75, 861 |  |  |  |
|  | 48,675 | 45, 881 | 41,745 | 51,586 | 57, 129 | 61, 419 | 60, 765 | 64,022 | 73, 692 | 80,738 | 66, 381 |  |  |  |
|  | 41,779 | 30, 472 | 30, 235 | 38,963 | 40, 232 | 42,713 | 53, 226 | 50, 396 | 51,897 | 51,205 | 45, 1225 |  |  |  |
| Passports issued and renewed --.-.---------- do | 25,005 | 34, 356 | 40, 173 | 56, 399 | 60,675 | 71,055 | 71. 126 | 40,624 | 40, 963 | 31, 086 | 26, 746 | 25,990 | 28,310 | 36,660 |
|  | 277 | 318 | 309 | 437 | 690 | 1,162 | 2,547 | 4,492 | 4, 472 | 2,070 | 1,170 | 432 | 310 |  |
| Pullman Co.: <br> Revenue passenger-miles millions_ | 571 | 702 | 587 | 600 | 543 | 521 | 571 | 545 | 564 | 533 | 555 | 561 |  |  |
|  | 7,474 | 9, 224 | 7,710 | 7, 884 | 7.129 | 6,823 | 7,500 | 7. 148 | 7,388 | 6,971 | 7. 252 | 7,311 |  |  |
| COMMUNICATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telcphone carriers: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 448,387 257,149 | 441,354 258,047 | 429,188 254,859 | 454,235 260,606 | 449,942 261,586 | 457.793 263.022 | 460,582 264,035 | 454,265 261,072 | 475,538 265,605 | 467,757 267,576 | $\begin{aligned} & 475,879 \\ & 273,400 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 154, 870 | 146, 783 | 137,976 | 157, 059 | 151, 080 | 157, 307 | 158,688 | 155, 069 | 170, 757 | 160, 757 | 162, 431 |  |  |  |
| Operating expenses, before taxes | 311,916 | 289,318 | 281. 240 | 307, 210 | 299, 165 | 306, 503 | 304, 354 | 301, 554 | 318,788 | 309,829 | 312, 558 |  |  |  |
| Net operating income --.------.-.-.-.-.-.-. do | 58, 457 | 62, 143 | 60, 261 | 59, 123 | 61, 148 | 61, 220 | 64,294 | 61, 979 | 64, 084 | 64, 401 | 68,096 |  |  |  |
| Phones in service, end of month......... thousands-- | 45, 858 | 46,093 | 46,310 | 46,545 | 46, 746 | 46,961 | 47, 175 | 47, 406 | 47.652 | 47,952 | 48,232 |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues................... thous. of dol. | 19, 733 | 17, 552 | 16,996 | 19,859 | 18,920 | 19,598 | 20,042 | 18, 110 | 20, 175 | 19,451 | 19, 074 | 18, 665 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation .-....- do..-- | 17, 479 | 15, 953 | 14,880 | 16,332 | 15, 825 | 16, 446 | 16,535 | 16,574 | 17, 215 | 16, 926 | 16.470 | 16,365 |  |  |
| Net operating revenues...--.---...-. -- --- -- do. | 973 | 737 | 1,302 | 2,677 | 2,254 | 2,300 | 2, 660 | 714 | 2. 155 | 1,758 | 1,872 | 1, 592 |  |  |
| Ocean-cable: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,011 | 2,676 | 2, 452 | 2,933 | 2, 579 | 2, 771 | 2,902 | 2,769 | 2, 817 | 2,963 | 2, 831 | 2,724 |  |  |
| Operating expenses, incl. depreciation..-....do. | 1, 862 | 2, 104 | 1,972 | 2,068 | 2,088 | 2. 131 | 2, 123 | 2,128 | 2,156 | 2, 169 | 1,983 | 2, 030 |  |  |
|  | 864 | 301 | 220 | 599 | 236 | 367 | 521 | 364 | 374 | 516 | 578 | 448 |  |  |
| Radiotelegraph: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues. do. <br> Operating expenses, incl. depreciation | $\begin{aligned} & 2,998 \\ & 2,353 \end{aligned}$ | 2,754 2,272 | 2,635 2,198 | 2,883 2,306 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,689 \\ & 2,275 \end{aligned}$ | 2,743 2,317 | 2,875 2,302 | 2,761 2,272 | 2,954 | 2,997 2,300 | 2,985 2,311 | 2,973 2,428 |  |  |
|  | 2,383 540 | 2, 333 | 2, 351 | 2,306 466 | 2,275 | 2,317 306 | 2,302 452 | $\begin{array}{r}2,272 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2, 647 | 2, 300 | 2, 311 | 2,428 473 |  |  |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS



[^10]$o^{2}$ Data (except for alcohol) are reported on basis of 100 -percent content of the specified material unless otherwise indicated.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | $\underset{\substack{\text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber }}}{1954}$ | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1956}{\substack{\text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem. ber | October | Noverber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ |  |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| FERTILIZERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumption (10 States) $\oplus$. .-....thous. of short tons | 369 | 511 | 786 | 1,839 | 1,650 | 1,001 | 559 | 241 | 172 | 292 | 440 | 428 |  |  |
|  | ar304.985 | r284, 959 | r 321,465 | r287.049 | 「378, 105 | -324. 919 | -232 878 | r 285.452 | r 344,305 | ${ }^{\text {r } 488.983}$ | r 472,202 | 355, 753 |  |  |
|  | 22, 733 | 49, 490 | 97,057 | 59, 568 | 76,515 | 48, 403 | 33, 511 | 31,568 | 40, 228 | 76,340 | 82, 376 | 86, 295 |  |  |
|  | 259, 139 | 216, 270 | 172, 074 | 183,344 | 268, 969 | 25.7, 181 | 177,583 | 206,699 | 270, 631 | 377, 472 | 362, 413 | 239, 013 |  |  |
|  | 10.759 | 10,529 | 21,039 | 24, 519 | 11, 172 | 12, 160 | 9, 242 | 35, 078 | 22,784 | 24, 752 | 13, 771 | 18,490 |  |  |
|  | 214,033 | 228, 075 | 236, 247 | 353, 695 | 241, 269 | 322, 904 | 164,745 | 146, 927 | 124, 702 | 175, 655 | 148, 981 | 175, 413 |  |  |
| Nitrogenous materials, total ---------------- do | 189, 058 | 190, 506 | 165, 449 | 256. 702 | 177.029 | 160. 943 | 113. 116 | 80, 698 | 82, 693 | 120,566 | 85, 402 | 121, 309 |  |  |
| Nitrate of soda.-.------- -- | 84, 555 | 59,359 | 49, 463 | 70, 535 | 61.015 | 71, 768 | 52, 914 | 42.876 | 26, 074 | 57, 674 | 28, 273 | 34, 652 |  |  |
|  | 8,986 5,498 | 9,294 12,868 | 11,194 41,339 | 20,126 48,161 | 9,712 25,904 | 8,030 $\mathbf{1 5 , 7 7 8}$ | 2,536 12.104 | 15,898 $\mathbf{2 8 , 1 0 7}$ | 10,421 6,798 | 9, 784 17.946 | 8,654 33,838 | 10,157 33,407 |  |  |
| Price, wholesale, nitrate of soda, crude, f. o. b. cars, port warehouses. dol. per short ton. | 51.25 | 12,88 51.25 | 41, 51.25 | 51.25 | 51.25 | 51.25 | 12,104 51.25 | 28, 51. 25 | 51.25 | 17,946 51.25 | $35,8.8$ 51.25 | 33,407 51.25 | ${ }^{p} 51.25$ |  |
|  | 154, 317 | 187, 873 | 200, 116 | 266, 832 | 235, 857 | 164, 411 | 61, 750 | 93, 209 | 115,859 | 137, 897 | 145, 617 | 161, 564 | 153,431 |  |
| Superphosphate ( $100 \%$ A.P.A.) or <br>  | 206, 309 | 209,017 | 210, 165 | 228, 764 | 233, 572 | 210, 818 | 143, 181 | 93, 769 | 136, 990 | 182, 209 | 214, 898 | 216, 247 | 230, 676 |  |
|  | 326, 579 | 347, 161 | 347, 728 | 274, 322 | 221, 442 | 248, 022 | 289,542 | 291, 246 | 292, 176 | 301, 413 | 318, 512 | 333,608 | 375, 653 |  |
| MISCELLANEOUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explosives (industrial), shipments: <br> Black blasting powder $\qquad$ thous. of lb . <br> High explosives. $\qquad$ -....do | 980 53,594 | 1,017 52,571 | $\begin{array}{r} 810 \\ 53,167 \end{array}$ | 876 58,535 | $\begin{array}{r} 685 \\ 62,651 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 346 \\ 65,632 \end{array}$ | 290 68,967 | $\begin{array}{r} 315 \\ 60.043 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 478 \\ 74,622 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 466 \\ 69,589 \end{array}$ | 69, 983 | $\begin{array}{r} 411 \\ 67,244 \end{array}$ | 6318 60 |  |
| Sulfur (native): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production --..................... thous. of long tons. Stocks (producers'), end of month do | 478 3,228 | $\begin{array}{r}447 \\ 3.214 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 400 3,201 | $\begin{array}{r}435 \\ \mathbf{3 , 0 9 1} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 438 2,996 | 456 2,925 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ 2,825 \\ \hline 875\end{array}$ | 488 2,887 | 501 2,943 | 499 3,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 545 \\ 3,004 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 537 \\ 3,095 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| FATS, OILS, OILSEEDS, AND BYPRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal fats, greases, and oils: <br> Animal fats: <br> Production $\ddagger$ thous. of lb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 426,417 133,596 | 1465,537 1193,206 1 | 1417,837 197 19710 | 1454,822 1203,837 | 1410,136 1996,420 | 1424,815 1208,264 | 1403,658 1 196409 | 1 1 1 1561,030 | 1424,471 12004 3206 | 1428,172 1212.739 | 1473,050 1211,287 | 1552,270 1213,374 1 | 1563,263 1202079 1 |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 254, 218 | 1412, 194 | '415, 127 | '415, 106 | '409,530 | '410, 501 | 1394,025 | ${ }^{1} 3800,904$ | 1370, 588 | 1347, 756 | ${ }^{1} 335,7 \% 0$ | 1388, 643 | 1461,625 |  |
| Greases: <br> Production | 56,556 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |
| Consumption | 27.550 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 75,025 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) |  |
| Fish oils: <br> Productiont $\qquad$ do | 6,698 | 3532 | ${ }^{3} 312$ | ${ }^{3} 345$ | ${ }^{3} 1,415$ | 3 9,989 | 3 40, 574 | ${ }^{3} 33,986$ | 228, 944 | 326,161 | 315. 432 | ${ }^{3} 12.200$ | ${ }^{3} 4,093$ |  |
|  | 11,074 | 3 8, 275 | 38,391 | ${ }^{3} 10,564$ | 312,732 | 3 11,438 | ${ }^{3} 10,968$ | 3 9, 337 | 39,653 | 311,233 | 312, 375 | ${ }^{\text {r3 }} 12,977$ | ${ }^{3} 12,756$ |  |
|  | 65, 108 | 351,494 | 3 47,554 | ${ }^{3} 46,141$ | ${ }^{3} 36,962$ | ${ }^{3} 36,045$ | 3 68, 129 | ${ }^{3} 61,779$ | 370,455 | 394, 337 | 398, 049 | ${ }^{-3104,893}$ | 398,947 |  |
| Vegetahle oils, oilseeds, and byproducts: Vegetable oils, total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production, crude $\ddagger$. - .-.......-. mil. of 1 lb | 551 | 547 | 487 | 493 | 441 | 443 | 415 | 390 | 414 | 493 | 671 | 665 | 616 |  |
| Consumption, crude, factory $\ddagger$------------- do | 521 | 524 | 489 | 564 | 486 | 496 | 495 | 391 | 447 | 482 | 573 | 597 | 590 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: $\ddagger$ Crudes | 669 | 674 | 671 | 645 | 617 | 579 | 514 | 490 | 485 | 504 | 563 |  |  |  |
| Refined \$ | 799 | 806 | 689 | 714 | 703 | 656 | 564 | 479 | 429 | 409 | 426 | ${ }^{1} 408$ | 523 |  |
|  | 124.9\%0 | 95, 711 | 168, 751 | 27, 248 | 26, 052 | 50, 809 | 77,636 | 111,215 | 40, 770 | 60,688 | 63, 517 | 73, 059 |  |  |
| Imports, total----------------............- do | 34.0066 | 40,053 | 45, 306 | 40, 233 | 38,601 | 42, 447 | 45, 936 | 36, 639 | 34, 271 | 32, 250 | 24, 732 | 43, 677 |  |  |
|  | 3,058 | 2. 049 | 6, 858 | 1,402 | 2, 602 | 2, 766 | 2,194 | 3,503 | 1,299 | 3.933 | 1.145 | 3. 375 |  |  |
| All other vegetable oils. .-....-.....-...... ${ }^{\text {do. }}$ | 30,948 | 38, 005 | 38,448 | 38,832 | 36,000 | 39,681 | 43, 742 | 33, 136 | 32,972 | 28,318 | 23, 587 | 40,302 |  |  |
| Copra: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, factory -......-.-.-.-.-. - short tons... | 27.678 | 29, 211 | 22,415 | 28,344 | 31,089 | 28, 011 | 32, 933 | 22,926 | 31, 203 | 27,420 | 31,940 | 26. 873 | 25, 407 |  |
| Stocks, end of month -------------------- do do | 16.053 | 16,579 25,448 | 15, 736 | 15,313 34819 | 16,674 25,234 | 19, 231 | 18.474 | 22, 242 | 17,697 | 24,0185 | 19,431 | 17, 267 | 20, 137 |  |
|  | 24, 998 | 25,448 | 19,810 | 34,819 | 25, 234 | 31, 743 | 30, 524 | 28, 115 | 25,099 | 42,014 | 42,335 | 23, 401 |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35, 537 | 36,747 | 28,737 | 36, 068 | 40, 438 | 36,056 | 41,327 | 29, 144 | 39, 835 | 34, 747 | 40,689 | 34, 378 | 32,532 |  |
|  | 27,441 | 28, 899 | 27, 596 | 32,005 | 28, 240 | 29, 282 | 30,955 | 23, 908 | 38, 211 | 34,988 | 32, 465 | + 31,688 | 25, 719 |  |
|  | 42. 061 | 43, 613 | 43, 043 | 49, 801 | 43,342 | 46, 344 | 46, 234 | 34, 598 | 54, 334 | 52,944 | 49,213 | 49, 273 | 42,972 |  |
| Refined | 25, 021 | 24, 231 | 24, 327 | 28, 476 | 27, 496 | 29,755 | 26,402 | 21, 431 | 33, 155 | 32,556 | 32, 720 | r 32, 535 | 27,072 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: <br> Crude. $\qquad$ do | 68,733 | 68. 715 | 61.012 | 68,573 | 73, 996 | 73. 119 | 78,603 | 84, 979 | 85, 529 | 82, 533 | 78,825 | 75, 871 | 75,913 |  |
|  | 10,344 | 11, 982 | 11, 772 | 11, 844 | 11,054 | 9,554 | 10, 174 | 12,760 | 13, 242 | 14.067 | 12,581 | 14, 407 | 13.164 |  |
|  | 6,402 | 10, 459 | 14,617 | 12, 225 | 9, 633 | 9,835 | 14,265 | 10,969 | 15,790 | 8,771 | 9,244 | 19,139 |  |  |
| Cottonsced: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reccipts at mills .-.......- thous. of short tons. | 488 | 119 | 84 | 36 | 13 | 7 | 19 | 131 | 349 | 1,066 | 1,689 | 1, 406 | 570 |  |
| Consumption (crush) -...--...-.......... do | 609 | 598 | 514 | 438 | 318 | 285 | 197 | 165 | 212 | 494 | 708 | 781 | 672 |  |
| Stocks at mills, end of month Cotolo................ do | 2,321 | 1,842 | 1,412 | 1,010 | 705 | 422 | 243 | 209 | 345 | 917 | 1,898 | 2,523 | 2, 421 |  |
| Production. | 294, 034 | 293, 109 | 254,430 | 218, 928 | 154, 119 | 139, 630 | 95,378 | 78,293 | 103, 409 | 233, 349 | 328, 503 | 370, 633 | 317, 153 |  |
| Stocks at mills, end of month | 245, 510 | 242, 133 | 257, 064 | 278, 909 | 273, 098 | 266, 945 | 237, 998 | 203,090 | 169, 703 | 150, 240 | 170, 721 | 173, 742 | 163,049 |  |
|  | 196, 923 | 196, 278 | 169, 946 | 150. 978 | 110, 834 | 101,987 | 67, 251 | 56,962 | 70,391 | 159,431 | 236, 807 | 262, 589 | 226, 931 |  |
|  | 146, 394 | 141, 494 | 145, 221 | 125, 738 | 106,593 | 96, 409 | 73, 552 | 53, 915 | 58,955 | 87,689 | 155, 640 | 204, 267 | 192. 182 |  |
| Production | 157, 682 | 159,433 | 141,252 | 161,402 | 117, 110 | 105, 7 C 9 | 87,033 | 59,120 | 57, 906 | 96,846 | 140,847 | 189, 943 | 185, 720 |  |
| Consumption, factory -.-............-......- do | 146, 167 | 144, 295 | 141, 288 | 139, 285 | 119, 302 | 135, 366 | 134, 560 | 95, 852 | 105, 137 | 101, 707 | 125, 255 | 130, 453 | 117,038 |  |
| In margarine --.---.-....-................... do. | 29,997 | 28, 524 | 25, 294 | 28,949 | 19, 165 | 21, 325 | 20, 718 | 14,330 | 16, 336 | 20,868 | 24,473 | 31, 115 | 26, 834 |  |
| Stocks, end of month§† Price, wholestle, drums (N. Y.)........dol. per 1b. | $\begin{array}{r} 666 \\ .204 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 661 \\ .206 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 546 \\ .206 \end{array}$ | 568 .198 | $\begin{array}{r} 562 \\ .199 \end{array}$ | 527 .207 | 433 .222 | 344 .215 | 287 .201 | 273 .188 | 283 .191 | 324 r. 188 | r. r. 188 |  |

$\underset{i}{\text { r Revised. }}{ }_{i}^{p}$ Preliminary. 1955) are no longer reported separately from crude. 2 Beginning 1955, data are included with animal fats; see note 1. ${ }^{3}$ Beginning 1955 , data may inelude some refined fish oils (not formerly 1955) are no longer reported separately from crude. ${ }^{2}$ Becinning 1955, data are included with animal iats; see n
included); figures included for consumption and stocks of cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils are incomplete.
includedtergures incutuded for consumption and stocks of cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils are incomplete. nsumption in that State is as follows (thous. short tons): 1955 -January-March, 287; April-June, 349; July-September, 71 .
ormeludes data not shown separately.
$0^{7}$ A. P. A. (available phosphoric acid).
$\S$ Includes stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation.
${ }_{6}$ \& Revisions for January-November 1954 are as follows (short tons): 218,$581 ; 201,132 ; 282,514 ; 259,586 ; 314,470 ; 266,153 ; 308,139 ; 413,443 ; 377,461 ; 461,326 ; 237,330$.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1956}{\substack{\text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem-1 <br> ber | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dceem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ |  |

## CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS-Continued

| FATS, OILS, ETC.-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vegetable oils, oilseeds, and byproducts-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production (crop estimate) ........... thous. of bu_- | 140,808 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 240,638 |
| Oil mills: $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,752 | 2, 341 | 1,884 | 3,138 | 1,861 | 2,014 | 1,552 | 2, 023 | 2, 635 | 3, 064 | 4,275 | 3, 132 | 3,263 |
| Stocks, end of month .-........-.-.-.-.-.-. do...- | 5, 2 C 2 | 4,550 | 4,276 | 2,559 | 1,654 | 1,006 | 1,035 | 1,807 | 3,034 | 4,797 | 7,166 | 7,542 | 6.695 |
| Price, wholesale, No. 1 (Minneapolis) dol. per bu_- | 3.38 | 3.35 | 3.36 | 3.25 | 3. 24 | 3.34 | 3.35 | 3. 29 | 3.15 | 3.08 | 3.10 | 3.17 | 3.21 |
| Linseed oil, raw; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production $\ddagger$.-.-.-.-.-.------------- - thous. of lb.- | 54, 165 | 46, 204 | 37,058 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 59, } 703 \\ 43 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 36, 801 | 40,707 | 30,891 | 41,248 | 52, 553 | 61, 403 | 84,708 | 62,493 | 64,470 |
|  | 189,961 | 34,933 181,927 | 40,974 | 43, 533 | 45,085 161,853 | 43,619 130 | 50, 888 | 45. 091 | 46, 629 | 46, 724 | 56, 220 | 41, 236 | 43, 583 |
| Stocks at factory, end of month $\dagger$-.------...do do | 186, 697 | 181, 927 | 164,731 | 171, 597 | 161,853 | 139,750 | 110, 324 | 62, 259 | 63, 138 | 68, 623 | 80, 294 | 108. 296 | 136, 013 |
| Price, wholesale (Minneapolis)........dol. per lb-- | . 126 | . 123 | . 125 | . 123 | . 125 | . 131 | . 131 | . 132 | . 135 | . 136 | . 130 | . 127 | p. 128 |
| Soybeans: <br> Production (crop estimate) $\qquad$ thous. of bu- | 1311, 5 ¢ 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2371, 276 |
| Consumption, factory--------------.-........- do--- | 21, 181 | 21,483 | 19,777 | 19,525 | 20,031 | 21,012 | 22,119 | 21,347 | 19,891 | 18,712 | 25, 388 | 25, 394 | 23, 869 |
|  | 44,613 | 33, 243 | 24,355 | 17, 549 | 12,912 | 10,200 | 10,775 | 10,541 | 7, 201 | 20, 117 | 74, 133 | 88, 365 | 81, 784 |
| Soybean oil: Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude--------------------------- thous. of 1b- | 227, 765 | 230, 957 | 214,068 | 210,643 | 218, 083 | 229, 163 | 243, 635 | 235, 756 | 219. 494 | 206, 411 | 279,908 | 277, 042 | 261, 550 |
|  | 204, 180 | 205, 325 | 187,174 | 219, 803 | 199,755 | 217,411 | 224, 826 | 182, 704 | 213, 451 | 202,904 | 240,688 | 232, 664 | 232, 155 |
| Consumption, factory, refined $\ddagger$--............. do. | 197, 029 | 192,795 | 185,616 | 219,097 | 194,676 | 211, 230 | 216, 075 | 166,083 | 190,072 | 210,645 | 220,896 | r 215,687 | 234,323 |
| Stocks, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude | 109,116 66,755 | 118,602 80,000 | 128,114 73,078 | 107,732 68,183 | 104,438 66,197 | 94,695 64,702 | 83,164 67,247 | 119.559 67.093 | 113,578 78,623 | 109,178 70,699 | 109,695 77,514 | 135,084 82,310 | $\begin{array}{r}138,232 \\ 79 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Price, wholesale, refined (N. Y.)......dol per lb- | . 195 | 80,060 .194 | 73,018 .194 | 68,183 .187 | . 186 | . 188 | . 191 | \% .185 | . 181 | . 171 | . 174 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } \\ \hline .175\end{array}$ | p. 173 |
| Margarine: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 116,346 | 124,476 | 119,803 | 125,781 | 104,407 | 112,569 | 105, 024 | 79,699 | 91,592 | 113,923 | 124,428 | +116,447 | 115, 218 |
| Stocks (factory and warehouse), end of mo.. do...- | 27, 279 | 3 23, 763 | 325,467 | ${ }^{3} 28,390$ | 326,428 | 323,484 | ${ }^{3} 25,580$ | 324,252 | ${ }^{3} 20,632$ | ${ }^{3} 22,206$ | 325,881 | r322, 835 | ${ }^{3} 23,703$ |
| Price, wholesale, colored, delivered (eastern U. S.). dol. per lb_ | . 273 | . 273 | . 273 | . 273 | . 273 | .273 | . 273 | . 273 | . 273 | . 273 | . 273 | . 273 | p. 273 |
| Shortening: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production----------................... thous. of lb.. | 178, 888 | 172,515 | 168,263 | 187,778 | 159, 921 | 182,210 | 188, 782 | 121,993 | 151,447 | 158, 370 | 180, 783 | 161,917 | 141,387 |
|  | 122, 760 | ${ }^{3} 119,826$ | ${ }^{3} 128,537$ | ${ }^{3} 150,179$ | 3158, 191 | ${ }^{3} 145,034$ | 3154, 234 | ${ }^{3} 138,949$ | ${ }^{3} 149,813$ | 3140, 726 | 3136,658 | 3137, 012 | 3142,961 |
| PAINTS, VARNISH, AND LACQUER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Factory shipments, total .-................thous. of dol..- | 93, 683 | 109,796 | 104, 023 | 133, 311 | 135,089 | 143, 397 | 149, 721 | 124,563 | 137,609 | 133, 267 | 125, 214 | 118.993 | 101. 241 |
|  | 41, 811 | 45,017 | 44, 363 | 54, 072 | 53,096 | 54, 443 | 56.336 | 47, 208 | 55.309 | 52, 198 | 54,792 | 53, 223 | 46.000 |
|  | 51, 822 | 64,779 | 59, 660 | 79, 239 | 81,993 | 88,954 | 93,385 | 77,355 | 82, 300 | 81,069 | 70,422 | 65, 770 | 50, 241 |
| SYNTHETIC PLASTICS AND RESIN MATERIALS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics: Shects, rods, and tubes..........thous. of lb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| sheets, rods, and tubes.---.-.............thous. of ib-Molding and extrusion materials...............do.... | 3,662 6,470 | 6, 6908 | 3,215 7,177 | 7,281 | 7, 7,574 | 7,758 | -3,723 | 6,271 | 7,681 | 8,728 | 8,374 | 8, 394 |  |
| Nitrocellulose sheets, rods, and tubes............do....- | 329 | 414 | 364 | $\bigcirc 483$ | ${ }^{7} 427$ | 7403 | 415 | -260 | 413 | - 396 | ${ }^{8,315}$ | , 451 |  |
| Other cellulose plasties ---.------------.-.--- do...-- | 452 | 553 | 559 | 744 | 584 | 561 | 333 | 313 | 332 | 430 | 385 | 643 |  |
| Phenolie and other tar acid resins .-.-........ do | 33, 010 | 34,394 | 37,195 | 41,459 | 39,448 | 39,876 | 41,994 | 30, 288 | 39.087 | 42,221 | 44,619 | 44, 663 |  |
|  | 35, 205 | 36,860 | 36,360 | 44, 185 | 41,824 | 42, 550 | 42, 273 | 35, 749 | 41, 144 | 50, 304 | r 48.460 | 48,272 |  |
| Urea and nelamine resins.-..-............-.-. . do | 20, 344 | 20,698 | 20, 676 | 24, 956 | 23,711 | 22. 636 | 21,231 | 17, 110 | 22,416 | 24, 280 | r 20.498 | 25, 197 |  |
|  | 49,773 | 53, 782 | 51, 650 | 59.767 | 56, 773 | 61,731 | 56, 118 | 54, 628 | 57.022 | 60, 968 | 6.2, 159 | 62, 200 |  |
|  | 30, 285 | 31, 441 | 31,919 | 38,899 | 38,835 | 38,444 | 39, 136 | 31,979 | 35, 886 | 36, 700 | 35, 480 | 34,464 |  |
|  | 9,209 | 11,353 | 10,478 | 12, 126 | 12,096 | 11, 820 | 11. 665 | 12, 303 | 10, 767 | 12, 148 | 12, 628 | 11,080 |  |
|  | 36, 105 | 35, 806 | 37,041 | 42,259 | 47,846 | 48,750 | 47, 143 | 41,744 | 48,151 | 53, 104 | 26, 304 | 58,258 |  |

ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS

| ELECTRIC POWER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production (utility and industrial), total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mil. of kw.hr-- | 49,890 | 50, 404 | 46, 269 | 51.153 | 48,376 | 49,939 | 50, 725 | 52,924 | 55,917 | 52,907 | 54, 206 | 54, 513 | 57, 571 |
| Electric utilities, total...-.-.-.....----.-.----- do | 43, 449 | 43,955 | 40,230 | 44,449 | 42,035 | 43,354 | 44,234 | 46,625 | 49,353 | 46,335 | 47,367 | 47, 751 | 50, 715 |
|  | 34,402 | 34,526 | 31,659 | 34, 051 | 31,567 | 33,539 | 34,525 | 37, 275 | 39,821 | 38, 168 | 38, 601 | 38, 543 | 41, 408 |
|  | 9,047 | 9,429 | 8,571 | 10,399 | 10,468 | 9,815 | 9,709 | 9,350 | 9,532 | 8,167 | 8,766 | 9,208 | 9, 307 |
| Privately and municipally owned utilitips .- do | 36,308 | 36,294 | 33, 230 | 36, 248 | 34, 257 | 35,326 | 36,012 | 37, 848 | 40,179 | 37, 595 | 38,759 | 39,100 | 41,477 |
| Other producers (publicly owned) .-...-. .... . do. | 7,140 | 7,661 | 7,000 | 8,201 | 7,778 | 8,028 | 8,222 | 8,777 | 9,175 | 8, 740 | 8,608 | 8,651 | 9,238 |
| Industrial establishments, total.......-.------ do. | 6, 441 | 6,448 | 6,039 | 6, 703 | 6,341 | 6,585 | 6,490 | 6,299 | 6,563 | 6,572 | 6, 839 | 6, 762 | 6,856 |
|  | 6,020 | 6, 139 | 5.742 | 6,375 | 6,017 | 6, 277 | 6,204 | 6,052 | 6,309 | 6,365 | 6, 608 | 6,524 | 6,632 |
| By water power_-------------------------- do. | 421 | 309 | 296 | 329 | 324 | 308 | 286 | 247 | 254 | 207 | 231 | 237 | 224 |
| Sales to ultimate customers, total (Edison Electric Institute) mil. of kw.-hr. | 37,092 | 38, 198 | 37, 654 | 38,283 | 38,140 | 38,127 | 38,850 | 39, 557 | 41,957 | 42, 122 | 41,829 | 41,688 |  |
| Commercial and industrial: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small light and power.--.-.-................. do | 6,279 | 6,384 | 6,311 | 6. 269 | 6,225 | 6,240 | 6,586 | 7,601 | 7,497 | 7,476 | 7, 026 | 6,738 |  |
|  | 18,250 | 18,414 | 18,133 | 19,253 | 19,496 | 20, 248 | 20,778 | 20, 551 | 21,895 | 21,982 | 22,512 | 22,364 |  |
|  | 440 | 437 | 399 | 416 | 374 | 365 | 370 | 335 | 352 | 354 | 356 | 391 |  |
| Residential or domestic.-..-------------------- do. | 10,203 | 11,071 | 10,958 | 10,375 | 9,917 | 9. 208 | 8,975 | 9,262 | 9,706 | 9,812 | 9,672 | 10,073 |  |
|  | 637 | 601 | 605 | 719 | 928 | 879 | 958 | 1,160 | 1,266 | 1,213 | 954 | 770 |  |
| Street and highway lighting.---------------- do | 417 | 421 | 379 | 371 | 334 | 314 | 296 | 305 | 330 | 356 | 396 | 422 |  |
|  | 820 | 829 | 822 | 830 | 817 | 822 | 837 | 833 | 860 | 876 | 862 | 883 |  |
|  | 46 | 40 | 48 | 51 | 50 | 49 | 52 | 49 | 52 | 54 | 51 | 47 |  |
| Revenue from sales to ultimate customers (Edison Electric Institute) thous. of dol | 644, 528 | 660,153 | 655, 779 | 651,058 | 644, 841 | 639,059 | 647,704 | 661, 284 | 690,352 | 605, 804 | 684, 701 | 681, 561 |  |

[^11] units as above): Margarine, 26,960; shortening, 119,597.
$\ddagger$ Revisions for January-July 1954 will be shown later.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | Febru- ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem ber | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS-Continued

| GAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufactured and mixed gas (quarterly) : $0^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, total .-......thousands.- | 5,741 |  |  | 5,510 |  |  | 5,361 |  |  | 5, 173 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) ...............do...- | 5,318 420 |  |  | 5, 097 |  |  | 4,961 398 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}4,793 \\ \hline 378\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Sales to consumers, total .-..........mil. of therms.- | 847 |  |  | 1, 210 |  |  | 827 |  |  | 546 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) ............- do .-. | 552 |  |  | 879 |  |  | 516 |  |  | 274 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial......-....-.-....-do | 289 |  |  | 323 |  |  | 302 |  |  | 264 |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue from sales to consumers, total thous. of dol.. | 115,786 |  |  | 155, 784 |  |  | 110, 431 |  |  | 75,929 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) .........-.-. do.--- | 84, 8161 |  |  | 118, 446 |  |  | 79, 476 | ----- |  | 50, 946 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial.-.-...-- - .-.....- do...- | 30,345 |  |  | 36, 572 |  |  | 30, 325 |  |  | 53, 422 |  |  |  |  |
| Natural gas (quarterly): $0^{7}$ Customers, end of quarter, total $\ldots$.....thousands ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customers, end of quarter, total........ thousands...- Residential (inel, house-heating).......... | 20, 298 |  |  | 20,672 |  |  | 22, 2481 |  |  | $\xrightarrow{22,973}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial..........-...-- do | 1,734 |  |  | 1,799 |  |  | 1, 744 |  |  | -1, 734 |  |  |  |  |
| Sules to consumers, total .-...-.......mil. of therms | 15.352 |  |  | 19,565 |  |  | 14,221 |  |  | 12,044 |  |  |  |  |
| Residential (incl. house-heating) .-.....-.....- do- | 4,723 |  |  | 8,715 |  |  | 3, 931 |  |  | 1,741 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial...-.-.........do- | $\begin{array}{r}9,780 \\ 695 \\ \hline 8.511\end{array}$ |  |  | 10,159 $1,021,488$ |  |  | 9, 602 |  |  | 9,590 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 386, 598 |  |  | 1,051,488 |  |  | 648, ${ }^{615} 9$ |  |  | 478,745 |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial and commercial ........-........do. | 288, 052 |  |  | 344, 245 |  |  | 287, 646 |  |  | 267, 158 |  |  |  |  |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO

| ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Beer: <br> Production $\ddagger$ $\qquad$ thous. of bbl |  |
|  |  |
| Tuxable withdrawals--.--------------......- do- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Consumption, apparent, for beverage purposes thous. of wine gal. |  |
|  |  |
| Stocks, end of month $\ddagger$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Productiont...................thous. of tax |  |
|  |  |
| Stocks, end of month $\ddagger$------t.e.thous. of proof gal |  |
|  |  |
| Rectified spirits and wines, production, totalis $\ddagger$ thous. of proof gal |  |
|  |  |
| Wines and distilling materials: |  |
|  |  |
| Effervescent wines: |  |
| Productiont.-...........thous. of wine gal |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Imports. |  |
| Still wines: |  |
| Productio |  |
| Taxable withdrawals $\$$ Stocks, end of month |  |
|  |  |
| Stocks end of month \& |  |
|  |  |

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter, creamery:

Stocks, cold storage, end of month.
Production (factory), total $\ddagger$
.-. .thous. of lb
A merican, whole milk stocks, cold storage, end of month, total
tocks, cold storage, end
American, whole milk.
Imports
Price, wholesale, American, single daisios do-.--
......dol. per lb
ondenser and evaporated milk
Condensed (sweetened) $\ddagger$
Evaporated (unsweetened) -------...- thous. of lb
Stocks, manufacturers', case goods, end of month:
Condensed (sweetened) ................ thous. of lb
ovorated (unsweetened)
Condensed (sweetened).
Price, wholesale, U. S. average
Fvice, wholesale, U.S. a verage
nilk:

- .-.........mil. of lb

Price den in mfd. dairy products..................
Dry milk:
Dry whole milk-_-................................. of lb
tocks, manufacturers', end of month:
Ory whole milk-..........................
Nonfin
Exports:
Dry whole milk

Price, wholesale, nonfat dry milk solids (human food), U. S. average_-....-.-.-.-............... pel. per lb. - Revised.
$\sigma^{7}$ Revisions for 1953 and for the 1 st and $2 d$ quarters of 1954 are available upon request. Totals include data not shown separately
 orican), evaporated milk, and nonfat dry milk solids, January 1953-August 1954; condensed milk and dry whole milk, January-August 1954.
Q Data beginning July 1955 exclude production of wines and vermouth; for July $1954-J u n e ~ 1955$, such production totaled 70,000 gallons.
§Data include vermouth and apéritif wines other than vermouth.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and
descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of descriptive notes are show
BUSINESS STATISTICS

| 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Decem- <br> ber | Janu- <br> ary | Febru- <br> ary | Narch | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- <br> ber | October |

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued


| Unless other wise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued



| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSIN ESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO-Continued



## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS

| HIDES AND SKINS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports, total hides and skinso....... thous. of lb_- | 7.125 | 9.227 | 9, 217 | 1f, 806 | 8,336i | 1.4, 9.52 | 13.309 | 12,581 | 11,698 | 7,281 | 11, 341 | 9,640 |  |
| Calf and kip skins-... - .-.......... thous. of pieces - | 5.5 | 91 | 117 | 83 | 101 | 10.5 | 130 | 159 | 129 | 91 | 292 | 81 |  |
|  | 15 | 51 | 58 | 43 | 9 | 30 | 19 | 23 | 41 | 15 | 18 | 28 |  |
| Goat and kid skins........-......-.-.-.-.-...... do | 1,836 | 2, 513 | 1,701 | 2.422 | 2. 453 | 3. 216 | 2, 158 | 2, 277 | 2,313 | 1.964 | 2,172 | 2. 412 |  |
| Sheep and lamb skins. .-..-.-.-.-....-. - . . . . . . do. | 628 | 96 | 1, 57\% | 5. 182 | 1,079 | 2. 575 | 2, 712 | 2,776 | 2,197 | 578 | 2,248 | 59 |  |
| Prices, wholesale (Chicago) : Calfskins, packer, heavy, $91 / 2 / 15 \mathrm{dh} \ldots .$. dol. ner lb | . 325 | 325 | . 375 | 400 | . 490 | 425 | 400 | 450 | . 475 | 47\% | 2019 | 500 | p. 500 |
| Hides, steer, heavy, native, over 53 lb ..........dlo.... | . 098 | 108 | .10\% | 105 | . 118 | 105 | . 120 | . 135 | . 138 | . 148 | . 148 | . 133 | p. 133 |
| LEATHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production: thous of skins |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 983 2.192 | 956 2.109 | 2,045 | 1,019 | 882 $2.14 \times$ | 2. 8663 | 891 2,219 | 606 1.664 | 871 2. 209 | 827 2.157 | 890 2.201 | $\begin{array}{r}536 \\ \hline .230\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 2.192 2,190 | 2,109 2,197 | $2,08.5$ 2.171 | 2,325 2,433 | $2,14 \times$ 2,186 | 2.169 | 2,219 2,394 | 1.664 1.823 | 2, 2094 | 2,154 1,096 | 2.201 2.182 | 9. 230 -230 | - |
|  | 1.923 | 1,923 | 2.117 | 2,144 | 2,143 | 2.266 | 2,243 | 1,514 | 2,498 | 2,0:4 | 2.163 | 2. 324 |  |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sole leather: Bends, backs, and sides............thous of Bb | 61 | 34 | 32 | 102 | 99 | 71 | 08 | 39 | 85 | 64 | 121 | 5 |  |
| Offal, including welting and belting offal ... do... | 39 | 19 | 20 | 73 | 33 | 88 | 19 | 72 | 85 | 12 | 30 | 7 |  |
| Upper leather-.-......--.-........... thous. of sq. ft. . | 3,574 | 3,224 | 3, 418 | 4, 029 | 3,989 | 2,826 | 3,334 | 2. 839 | 3, 407 | 3,576 | 3,429 | 3,009 |  |
| Prices, wholesale: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 595 | 595 | 800 | . 595 | . 690 | . 605 | . 603 | 603 | . 595 | . 600 |  |  | 》.f05 |
| nery.....---.-..................-......dol. per sq. ft... | . 877 | .870 | 893 | . 910 | .930) | . 900 | . 920 | 942 | . 987 | . 68 | 987 | 1. 022 | 91.029 |

Revised. $\quad$ P Preliminary.
1 Revised estimate of 1054 crop. $\quad 2$ Decomber 1 estimate of 1955 crop.
$\sigma^{7}$ Bags of 132 lb . §Data represent price for New York and Northeastern New Jersey. © Includes data for types not shown separately.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septern- ber | October | November | Decem- ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## LEATHER AND PRODUCTS-Continued



LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline LUMBER-ALL TYPES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline National Lumber Manufacturers Association: $\ddagger$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
3,085 \\
586
\end{array}
$$ \& 2.812
561 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
2,946 \\
605
\end{array}
$$ \& $\begin{array}{r}3.387 \\ \hline 629\end{array}$ \& 3, 253 \& 3,438
622 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
3.598 \\
635
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
3,042 \\
577
\end{array}
$$ \& 3,653 \& 3.543
671 \& 3.431

703 \& \& 2.888
6.188 \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,499 \& 2, 251 \& 2,341 \& 2, 758 \& 2, 641 \& 2,816 \& 2,963 \& 2,465 \& 3,039 \& 2,872 \& 2, 728 \& 2,442 \& 2,280 \& <br>
\hline  \& 3,067 \& 2,827 \& 2,966 \& 3,481 \& 3.466 \& 3.519 \& 3,754 \& 3,235 \& 3,670 \& 3,471 \& 3.360 \& 3,076 \& 2,778 \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 584 \& 667 \& \& 697 \& 678 \& 688 \& 641 \& 703 \& 712 \& 755 \& 716 \& 672 \& <br>
\hline  \& 2,479 \& 2, 243 \& 2,299 \& 2,823 \& 2, 769 \& 2,841 \& 3,066 \& 2,594 \& 2,967 \& 2.759 \& 2,605 \& 2,360 \& 2. 1106 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month, total..................................-. mil. bd. ft.- \& 9,241 \& 9,225 \& 9,205 \& 9,111 \& 8,898 \& 8,818 \& 8,662 \& 8,468 \& 8,454 \& 8,526 \& 8,597 \& 8,618 \& 8,729 \& <br>
\hline  \& 3,966 \& 3,943 \& 3,881 \& 3,852 \& 3,767 \& 3,711 \& 3,658 \& 3,594 \& 3, 506 \& 3,464 \& 8,
3,411 \& 8,618
3,364 \& 8,309 \& <br>
\hline  \& 5,275 \& 5,282 \& 5,324 \& 5,259 \& 5,131 \& 5,107 \& 5,004 \& 4,874 \& 4,948 \& 5,062 \& 5,186 \& 5,254 \& 5,429 \& <br>
\hline Exports, total sawmill products.....-...----M M bd. ft.- \& 63, 251 \& 53,776 \& 84,682 \& 65,670 \& 68,963 \& 86, 261 \& 74, 556 \& 60, 614 \& 74,673 \& 60, 868 \& 89, 1.54 \& 56, 231 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 281, 356 \& 251, 592 \& 262,054 \& 292, 816 \& 262, 035 \& 314,087 \& 353, 651 \& 307, 625 \& 385, 231 \& 351, 108 \& 309, 254 \& 272,349 \& \& <br>
\hline Douglas fir: SOFTWOODS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 889 \& 758 \& 732 \& 900 \& 961 \& 829 \& 911 \& 752 \& 719 \& $6{ }^{6} 5$ \& 603 \& 649 \& 741 \& <br>
\hline Orders, unfilled, end of month .-----.-.-.----- - do \& 801 \& 829 \& 810 \& 791 \& 868 \& 849 \& 826 \& 819 \& 762 \& 676 \& 606 \& 583 \& 710 \& <br>
\hline  \& 829 \& 807 \& 828 \& 908 \& 803 \& 830 \& 853 \& 648 \& 850 \& 815 \& 740 \& 709 \& 678 \& <br>
\hline Shipments. \& 832 \& 729 \& 752 \& 925 \& 884 \& 848 \& 934 \& 769 \& 776 \& 742 \& 672 \& 672 \& 614 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, gross, mill, end of mont \& 879 \& 957 \& 1,033 \& 1,016 \& 935 \& 918 \& 837 \& 725 \& 800 \& 873 \& 942 \& 968 \& 1,032 \& <br>
\hline Exports. total sawmill products..-.-.----- M bd. ft-- \& 32,448 \& 30,088 \& 46, 802 \& 31, 815 \& 42,792 \& 40,033 \& 26, 233 \& 21,887 \& 30,472 \& 21,503 \& 30, 233 \& 20,477 \& \& <br>
\hline Sawed timber---------.----------------- do----- \& 8,398 \& 14, 055 \& 25, 572 \& 17, 636 \& 20, 463 \& 17,644 \& 15, 715 \& 10, 357 \& 15, 214 \& 11, 861 \& 17,247 \& 9,378 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 24,050 \& 16,033 \& 21, 230 \& 14, 179 \& 22. 329 \& 22, 389 \& 10,518 \& 11, 530 \& 15.258 \& 9,642 \& 12,986 \& 11,099 \& \& <br>

\hline | Prices, wholesale: |
| :--- |
| Dimension, No. 1 dried, $2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$, R. L. | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>


\hline | dol. per M bd. ft- |
| :--- |
| Flooring, B and better, F. G., $1^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$, R. L. | \& 82. 999 \& 83.972 \& 85.534 \& 85.071 \& 85. 624 \& 87.115 \& 87.535 \& 88.074 \& 89. 173 \& 89.320 \& 89. 180 \& - 87.962 \& p 88.094 \& <br>

\hline dol. per M bd. it.. \& 131.361 \& 131.361 \& 132. 178 \& 132. 178 \& 132.178 \& 132.178 \& 131. 867 \& 131.867 \& 131.867 \& 132.194 \& 132. 504 \& 132. 504 \& p 134. 174 \& <br>
\hline Orders, new - .-..........-................mil. bd. ft. \& 630 \& 702 \& 673 \& 746 \& 753 \& 775 \& 789 \& 735 \& 794 \& 754 \& 713 \& 654 \& 601 \& <br>
\hline Orders, unfilled, end of month.-----.---...- do \& 239 \& 276 \& 303 \& 273 \& 290 \& 285 \& 274 \& 288 \& 285 \& 293 \& 269 \& 229 \& 217 \& <br>
\hline  \& 694 \& ${ }_{666}^{665}$ \& 672 \& 784 \& 738 \& 776 \& 878 \& 695 \& 750 \& 734 \& 717 \& 712 \& ${ }^{\text {(i88 }}$ \& <br>
\hline Stocks, gross (mill and concentration yards), end of month \& 1,746 \& 1,747 \& 640
1,773 \& 760
1.781 \& 786
1, 783 \& 780
1,779 \& 800
1743 \& 721
1,717 \& 797
1670 \& 746 \& 737 \& $\begin{array}{r}694 \\ \hline 656\end{array}$ \& 613
1,731 \& <br>
\hline Exports, total saw mill products.-..---...... M bd. ft.- \& 7,442 \& 6, 500 \& 7,737 \& 9,405 \& 8,399 \& 8,930 \& 7,398 \& 7,367 \& 6,757 \& 6, 222 \& 6,674 \& 1,656 \& 1,731 \& <br>
\hline Sawed timber --..-.....................--- - do- \& 3, 104 \& 2,648 \& 2,529 \& 2,958 \& 2,151 \& 1,967 \& 2,265 \& 1,654 \& 1,550 \& 1,772 \& 1,915 \& 2, 138 \& \& <br>
\hline Boards, planks, scantlings, etc .-.-.-.-....... do \& 4,338 \& 3. 752 \& 5, 208 \& 6,447 \& 6, 248 \& 6,063 \& 5,133 \& 5,713 \& 5,207 \& 4, 450 \& 4,759 \& 3. 407 \& \& <br>

\hline | Prices, wholesale, composite: |
| :--- |
| Boards, No. 2 and better, $1^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}, R . L$. | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline dol. per M bd. ft. \& 78. 199 \& 78.480 \& 78.471 \& 77.527 \& 77. 256 \& 77.702 \& 77.174 \& 77.434 \& 78.922 \& 80.155 \& 80.683 \& - 81.474 \& -80. 651 \& <br>
\hline dol. per M bd. ft. \& 151.838 \& 151. 609 \& 150. 996 \& 150. 906 \& 150.384 \& 149.426 \& 149.426 \& 149.426 \& 151.263 \& 151.018 \& 149.916 \& 149.916 \& 149.916 \& <br>
\hline Orders, new.-.............................-mil. bd. ft.- \& 676 \& 597 \& 598 \& 696 \& 766 \& 742 \& 860 \& 747 \& 850 \& 826 \& 702 \& 603 \& f28 \& <br>
\hline Orders, unfilled, end of month.-.-.-.........- do \& 439 \& 485 \& 477 \& 493 \& 543 \& 513 \& 514 \& 511 \& 453 \& 454 \& 380 \& 367 \& 418 \& <br>
\hline  \& 612 \& 491 \& 535 \& 633 \& 682 \& 770 \& 850 \& 760 \& 959 \& 872 \& 846 \& 638 \& 592 \& <br>
\hline Shipments,....ill, end of month - \& $\begin{array}{r}619 \\ \hline 764\end{array}$ \& 551 \& 590 \& 680 \& 716 \& 772 \& 859 \& 750 \& 909 \& 825 \& 775 \& 616 \& 377 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, gross, mill, end of month .-.-.-..... do Price, wholesale, Ponderosa, boards, No. 3 common, \& 1,764 \& 1,703 \& 1,648 \& 1,601 \& 1,567 \& 1,565 \& 1,586 \& 1,596 \& 1, 640 \& 1,643 \& 1. 764 \& 1,786 \& 1.801 \& <br>
\hline  \& 71.96 \& 72.26 \& 74. 18 \& 75. 17 \& 77. 20 \& 78.49 \& 80.05 \& 80.41 \& 80.76 \& 80.74 \& 80.13 \& r 79.36 \& ${ }^{2} 79.36$ \& <br>
\hline HARD WOOD FLOORING \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Maple, beech, and birch: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Orders, new - \& 3,950 \& 4, 850 \& 4,625 \& 5,500 \& 4, 6550 \& 4, 550 \& 5. 250 \& 4,975 \& 5, 550 \& 4. 250 \& 3. 450 \& 3,850 \& 4. 300 \& <br>
\hline  \& 11,700
4,450 \& 12,550
4.000 \& 13,425
3,525 \& 14,650
3,900 \& 15,125
3,750
4 \& 15,310
3
3
1 \& 15.550
4
4 \& 15, 600 \& 15,475
4.859 \& 14, 3 30, \& 12.000 \& 11,750 \& 12.1090 \& <br>
\hline  \& 3,950 \& 4,000 \& 3,25

3,625 \& 4, ${ }^{3,00}$ \& 4, 300 \& 4, 4.450 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
4, <br>
4,950 <br>
\hline 180

 \& 

3, <br>
4,600 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 4,

5,425
8,409 \& 4. 818 \& 4.225 \& 3,900 \& +3, 81010 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, mill, end of month . .-.....-.-.........do. \& 11,050 \& 11,050 \& 10,900 \& 10,775 \& 10, 550 \& 9,800 \& 9, 300 \& 8,600 \& 8,000 \& 7,525 \& 7,3010 \& 7,200 \& T, 5061 \& <br>
\hline Oak: Orders, new .......................... do do. \& 89.816 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Orders, unfiled, end of month .-.-------.-.-.-. do \& 65, 157 \& 87,013 \& 98, 574 \& 1108, 125 \& 108,916 \& 98,351

104,696 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 103,623 \\
& 100,159
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 98,538 \& - $\begin{gathered}105,632 \\ 99,403\end{gathered}$ \& 99,084 \& 87, 858 \& 78,741 \& 71,777 \& <br>

\hline  \& 97,834 \& 93,476 \& 90, 400 \& 106, 193 \& 100, 543 \& 105,896 \& 111, 772 \& -99,328 \& 109, 306 \& -105, 238 \& r 102,070 \& 102, 317 \& 93, 91685 \& <br>
\hline  \& 88,960 \& 94,885 \& 91, 321 \& 107,090 \& 104, 160 \& 105, 337 \& 111,732 \& 100, 294 \& 108, 175 \& 105, 810 \& 100,684 \& 95,049 \& 82, 732 \& <br>
\hline Stocks, mill, end of month ......................do.... \& 57,375 \& 52, 966 \& 52, 045 \& 50, 301 \& 44, 633 \& 45, 400 \& 44, 154 \& 43, 188 \& 44,424 \& 42. 458 \& 44,344 \& 51,612 \& 62, 345 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Febru- } \\ & \text { ary- } \end{aligned}$ | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem- ber | October | November | December | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary- } \end{aligned}$ |

## LUMBER AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| PLYWOOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hardwood (except container and packaging): Shipments (market), quarterly total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M sq. ft., surface measure <br> Inventories (for sale), end of quarter ............. do | $\begin{gathered} 203,556 \\ 29.096 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 211,577 31,157 |  |  | 220,008 33,847 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 215,326 \\ 32858 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Softwood (Douglas fir only), production M sq. ft., $38^{\prime \prime}$ equivalent. | 392, 810 | 393, 101 | 389, 408 | 444,081 | 412, 756 | 418, 950 | 416, 207 | 321, 111 | 414, 569 | 422,532 | 427,948 | 423, 235 | 413,501 |  |

METALS AND MANUFACTURES

$r$ Revised. $p$ Preliminary.
 ber 1454, on capacity as of January 1, 1954 ( $124,330,410$ tons).

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Decernber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sentem- | October | November | December | January |

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

| IRON AND STEEL-Continued <br> Steel, Manufactured Products-Continued |
| :---: |
| Closures (for glass containers), production...-millions |
| Crowns, production --.-....--........thousand gross |
| Steel products, net shipments: |
| Total 7 |
| Bars: Hot rolled, all grades --------.----.-.- do |
| Reinforcing |
|  |
|  |
| Plates. |
|  |
| Sheets |
| Strip: Cold rolled |
| Hot rolled |
| Structural shapes, |
| Tin plate and terne |
| Wire and wire products |

NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS* Aluminum: $\quad$ Production, primary, domestic.............short tons

Production, primary, domestic... $\qquad$ short tons Imports (gencral):

Metal and alloys, crude.
 Aluminum shipments.
Mill products and pig and ingot (net) .....-mil. of lb
Mill products, total $\sigma^{7}$
Plate and sheet $\sigma^{7}$.-

## Castings

## Production:

Mine, recoverable copper
Refinery, primary -. -
Secondary, recovered as refined
Imports (qeneral):
Refined, unref., $\operatorname{scrap} \oplus \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$
Refined.
Refined, sc
Refined
Consumption, refined (by mills, etc.)............................
Stocks, refined, end of month, total.
Price, bars, electrolytic (N.Y.)......................... opper-hase m
Brass mill products, total
Copper wire mill products $\oplus$ $\qquad$ mil. of lb. Brass and hronze foundry products................. Lead:
Mine, recoverable lead.-......-............... short tons.
Secondary, estimated re
Imports (qeneral), ore $\oplus$, metal
Consumption, fabricate
Stocks, end of month:
Producers', ore, base bullion, and in process $\oplus$ Refiners' (rrimary), ref and antimonial $\oplus$. .do...

Scrap (lead-base, purchased), all consumers-do - -
Price, pig, desilverized (N. Y.)
Fin: $\quad$ Production, pig, total
Imports for constimption:

## Bars, pigs, etc.-...- onsumption, pig, total

Primary.
Exports, incl. reexports (metal)
Stocks, pig,
Industry

Sine:
Imports (gencral):
Ores and concentrates $\oplus$ $\qquad$ .-do.Slab zinc:

Production (primary smelter), from domestic and


Consumption, fabricators', total.
Exports
Producers', smelter (AZI).
Consumers'
Irice, prime Western (St. Louis).......
Zinc oxide (zinc content of ore consumed)
inc oxide (zinc content of ore consumed)


Revised.
Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary, $\quad$ Includes data not shown separately. $\oplus$ Basic metal content.
${ }^{\circ}$ Data beginning January 1955 are not strictly comparable with earlier data because of a change in coverage and method of reporting.


 racting secondary (redistilled) production at primary and secondary smelters (compiled by Bureau of Mines) from total smelter production (compiled by American Zinc Institute).
racting secondary (redistilled) production at primary and secondary smelters (compil
a Revisions for August-November 1954 (short tons): 15,$638 ; 16,076 ; 17,192 ; 15,557$.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of descriptive notes are shown
BUSINESS STATISTICS

1954

## metals and manufactures-Continued

## HEATING APPARATUS, EXCEPT ELECTRIC

| Radiators and convectors, cast iron: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Shipments...-.-.-.-.-- thous. of sq. $f$ |
|  |  |
| Oil burners: |  |
|  | Shipmen |
| Stocks, end of month |  |
|  |  |
| Shipments, total.----............-.........-- |  |
| Coal and wood. |  |
| Gas (incl. bungalow and combination) |  |
| Kerosene, gasoline, and fuel oil |  |
| Stoves, domestic heating, shipments, |  |
| Coal and wood............. |  |
| Gas |  |
| Kerosene, gasolive, and fuel oil. -...----.-. .-. . do |  |

Warm-air furnaces (forced-air and gravits air-flow), shipments, total. Gas.-

## Solid fuel

## MACHINERY AND APPARATUS

Blowers, fans, and unit heaters, quarterly totals: Blowers and fans, new orders..........-. thous. of dol. Foundry equipment (new), new orders, net Furnaces, industrial mo. avg. shipments, $1947-49=100$. Flectric processing
Fuelfired (except for hot rolling steel)
Machine tools (metal-cutting types):
New orders - ----mo. aver. shipments, $1945-47=100$

 Tractors (except contractors' off-highway and garden):

## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Batteries (automotive replacement only), ship-

Refrigeration, output (seas. adj.)*_...- 1947-49=100 Vacuum cleaners (standard type), sales billed
Washers, domestic sales billed. .................... do Radio sets, production§...-.-................-.-.-.-.
Television sets (incl. combination), production Insulating materials and related products: thousands Insulating materials, sales billed, inder
Fiber products:
Laminated fiber products, shipments $\oplus$
Laminated fiber products, shipments $\oplus$ thous. of dol
Vulcanized fiber:
Consumption of fiber paper _.......thous. of lbSteel conduit (rigid), shipments.......... thous. of ft

Motors and generators, quarterly:
New orders, index.-........................ $1947-49=100$. Polyphase induction motors, $1-200 \mathrm{hp}$ :
 Billings.-................................................... Direct current motors and generators, $1-200 \mathrm{hp}$ :
New orders...................................... of do New orde
Billings.
$=$
1956 Janu-
ary

| 1,956 5,434 | 1,675 5,876 | 1,970 6,106 | 2,419 6,416 | 2,035 6,991 | 1,732 7,898 | 2,208 7,903 | 1,865 7,520 | 3,615 6,378 | 3,326 5,845 | 3,115 5,234 | 2,779 4,686 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 46,882 | 57, 282 | 58,041 | 59,218 | 60,155 | 65, 407 | 68,600 | 70,945 | 100, 826 | 107, 972 | 94, 689 | 63, 186 |  |  |
| 57, 125 | 50. 686 | 51, 163 | 62, 655 | 71,864 | 69, 732 | 68, 141 | 65, 462 | 59, 572 | 50, 174 | 49,268 | 55,828 |  |  |
| 160, 494 | 167, 752 | 200, 306 | 232, 431 | 196, 705 | 199, 682 | 216,879 | 156, 745 | 238, 014 | 238, 214 | r227, 506 | 198,852 |  |  |
| 5,586 | 5,564 | 5,527 | 6,063 | 4,283 | 4,107 | 4,817 | 5, 367 | 6. 460 | 7,752 | r 6, 834 | 7, 053 |  |  |
| 146, 135 | 153, 065 | 186, 436 | 217, 466 | 182, 502 | 187, 735 | 204, 170 | 145, 951 | 219.083 | 218, 280 | r208, 633 | 183, 531 |  |  |
| 8,773 | 9, 123 | 8,343 | 8,902 | 9,920 | 7,840 | 7,892 | 5, 427 | 12, 471 | 12, 182 | r 12,039 | 8,268 |  |  |
| 110, 245 | 75,004 | 90, 897 | 105, 357 | 98, 307 | 122, 722 | 186, 201 | 233, 198 | 311, 164 | 353,820 | r399, 454 | 303, 546 |  |  |
| 9,094 | 4,824 | 4,422 | 7, 710 | 8,624 | 10,624 | 15, 589 | 26,304 | 45, 107 | 56. 190 | +65,947 | 47, 447 |  |  |
| 74, 513 | 41,646 | 38,228 | 50,350 | 50,311 | 74, 605 | 116,854 | 142, 723 | 185, 481 | 214,388 | г 251,629 | 212,565 |  |  |
| 26,638 | 28, 534 | 48,247 | 47, 297 | 39,372 | 37, 493 | 53, 758 | 64, 171 | 80,576 | 83, 236 | 81,878 | 43,534 |  |  |
| 81,130 | 85,476 | 79, 537 | 87, 121 | 91,908 | 99, 937 | 117,376 | 107,905 | 163, 741 | 164, 154 | 150, 331 | 120, 948 |  |  |
| 50, 341 | 50, 923 | 47, 740 | 53, 673 | 58, 012 | 62, 696 | 74, 125 | 64, 563 | 99. 558 | 101, 828 | 94, 368 | 77, 427 |  |  |
| 28, 055 | 31,899 | 28,917 | 30, 510 | 31, 484 | 34, 284 | 39,657 | 38,902 | 57,792 | 54, 105 | 47, 660 | 37, 202 |  |  |
| 2,734 | 2, 654 | 2.880 | 2,938 | 2, 2112 | 2,957 | 3,594 | 4, 440 | 6,391 | 8.221 | 8. 303 | 6,319 |  |  |
| 163,458 | 200, 001 | 214,703 | 248, 754 | 231, 694 | 216. 731 | 214, 607 | 207, 226 | 260, 438 | 224, 027 | 218. 521 | 184, 761 |  |  |
| 39,739 |  |  | 55, 813 |  |  | 53,013 |  |  | 58, 170 |  |  |  |  |
| 16,087 |  |  | 14,648 |  |  | 16, 197 |  |  | 18. 228 |  |  |  |  |
| 113.9 | 81.0 | 90.4 | 163.6 | 178.6 | 145.7 | 186.8 | 213.4 | 134.0 | 156.7 | 108.6 | 154.4 |  |  |
| 1,246 4,100 | 1,148 3,543 | 976 4,390 | 1,342 5,609 | 2,234 5,032 | 1,813 3,801 | 2,635 2,836 | 786 2,981 | 1,348 4,101 | 964 6,579 | 1,532 7,061 | 1,543 4,131 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,188 \\ & 8.191 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 202.9 | 203.0 | 209.4 | 214.6 | 178.1 | 243.7 | 263.2 | 217.8 | 221.3 | 207.3 | 347.1 | $\stackrel{+}{433.3}$ | ${ }^{p} 530.8$ |  |
| 203.4 | 167.3 | 168.2 | 202.5 | 180.1 | 180.9 | 198.8 | 152.9 | 164.6 | 195.4 | 204.2 | r 214.2 | - 237.1 |  |
| 4,787 | 5,220 | 6, 709 | 6,161 | 5,447 | 6,411 | 7,419 | 5,834 | 7,022 | 5,664 | 7,048 | 5,249 | 7,624 |  |
|  | 66, 178 | 71,786 | 79,302 | 94, 718 | 82, 289 | 79,179 | 63, 360 | 52,359 | 59,140 | 81. 728 | 67,355 | 77,611 |  |
| $\text { a } 87,716$ | 41, 431 | 45, 807 | 54, 025 | 64, 847 | 51,016 | 47,911 | 38,613 | 29,308 | 29,736 | 42,589 | 33, 288 | 39,321 |  |
| - 69,939 | 24, 747 | 25,979 | 25,277 | 29,871 | 31,273 | 31, 268 | 24, 747 | 23,051 | 23, 404 | 39, 139 | 34, 067 | 38,290 |  |
| 1,796 | 1,478 | 1.647 | 1,321 | 1,281 | ], 572 | 1,794 | 2,024 | 2,777 | 3,039 | 3, 036 | r 2,626 | 2,555 |  |
| 125 | 131 | 133 | 141 | 152 | 158 | 16.3 | 161 | 160 | 166 | 162 | 146 |  |  |
| 217.0 | 250. 1 | 262.7 | 358.2 | 244. 1 | 261.2 | 241.7 | 207.8 | 255.5 | 308.3 | 350.7 | 307.5 | 243.5 |  |
| 261.8 | 357.4 | 353.2 | 370.6 | 313.5 | 341.8 | 354.5 | 245.9 | 403.8 | 414.9 | 362.3 | 361.3 | 357.5 |  |
| 11,261.4 | 1,068.1 | 1,089.7 | $11,482.3$ | 1,099.8 | 1.114.0 | 11,204.9 | 718.5 | 947.6 | ${ }^{1} 1,302.4$ | 1,500.2 | 1,580.8 | -11,786.3 | 1.125. |
| 1833.4 | 654.6 | 702.5 | ${ }^{1} 831.2$ | 583.2 | 467.4 | 1590.0 | 344.3 | 647.9 | 1939.5 | 759.7 | 631.7 | 1 1604.6 | p590. |
| 138.3 | 132.0 | 137.0 | 160.0 | 160.0 | 154.0 | 158.0 | 117.0 | 147.0 | 156.0 | 156.0 | 155.0 |  |  |
| 10,535 | 9, 426 | 10,076 | 12,211 | 11, 106 | 10,909 | 11,522 | 9,856 | 11,057 | 12, 827 | 12,399 | 11,668 |  |  |
| 3,794 | 4,037 | 3, 918 | 4,876 | 4,591 | 4,778 | 4,679 | 3, 136 | 4,505 | 3, 818 | 4, 607 | 4,409 |  |  |
| 1,540 | 1,571 | 1,565 | 1.803 | 1,815 | 1,799 | 1,750 | 1,367 | 1,817 | 1,639 | 1.914 | 1,776 |  |  |
| 25,911 | 24,049 | 25,898 | 29,762 | 30, 521 | 32, 504 | 35,310 | 53, 017 | 31,611 | 29,682 | 32, 216 | 29,522 |  |  |
| 156.7 |  |  | 155.0 |  |  | 186.0 |  |  | 208.0 |  |  |  |  |
| 34, 476 |  |  | 38, 649 |  |  | 44,407 |  |  | 49,969 |  |  |  |  |
| 36, 184 |  |  | 34,638 |  |  | 41, 298 |  |  | 40,578 |  |  |  |  |
| 8, 130 |  |  | 6,729 |  |  | 10,545 |  |  | 9,950 |  |  |  |  |
| 9,942 |  |  | 9,052 |  |  | 8,179 |  |  | 7, 220 |  |  |  |  |




## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS

Wholesale, chestnut, f. o. b. car at mine. .................
rRevised. $\quad$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Represents 5 weeks' production. a Quarterly total tioners, and dehumidifiers. Monthly data beginning 1947 will be shown later.
 \& Radio production comprises home, portable battery,

December 1955 cover 5 weeks; other months, 4 weeks.
$\oplus$ Data beginning August 1955 cover 20 companies; earlier data, 19 companies.
f Data for polyphase induction motors cover 34 companies; for direct current motors and generators, 27 companies.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Decem－ ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem－ ber | Decem－ ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## PETROLEUM，COAL，AND PRODUCTS－Continued



## PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS

Crude petroleum：

Refinery operations．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．of capacity．
Consumption（runs to stills）．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．of bbl
Stocks，end of month：
Gasoline－bearing in U．S．，total


Exports
Imports
Price（Oklahoma－Kansas）at wells．－．dol．per bbl
Refined petroleum products：
Fuel oil：

－


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ベめ N N- } \\
& \begin{array}{c}
198, \\
224, \\
258, \\
67, \\
172 \\
18
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

bi：

$\square$
r Revised．p Preliminary．
TRevised（effective with the October 1955 Surver）to include bunker fuel
¢ Includes nonmarketable catalyst coke．Such production for January－November 1955 is as follows（thous．short tons）：198；186；184；141；204；209；204；219；189；209；231

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1956}{\substack{\text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decem- } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | Decem- <br> ber |  |

## PETROLEUM, COAL, AND PRODUCTS—Continued



PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING

| PULPWOOD AND WASTE PAPER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pulpwood: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts .-- -...........thous. of cords (128 (0n. fl.) | 2. 645 | 2,823 | 2,690 | 2,647 | 2,189 | 2.416 | 2,713 | 2,734 | 3, 075 | 2. 968 | 2, 899 | 2, 640 | 3.027 |  |
| Consumption.-..-...........-....-----.--- -- do.-- | 2, 417 | 2, 6880 | 2,512 | 2. 862 | 2, 752 | 2, 842 | 2, 837 | 2, 605 | 2, 878 | 2,716 | 2,987 | r 2,886 | 2. 732 |  |
| Stocks, end of month......--.----.-...-..--.- do. | 5.070 | 5.386 | 5,563 | 5,348 | 4,785 | 4,359 | 4,235 | 4,363 | 4. 560 | 4,811 | 4, 726 | 4, 482 | 4,475 |  |
| Waste paper: <br> Recuipts short tons | 674,021 | 655,291 | 643, 881 | 785, 696 | 743,006 | 795, 214 | 865, 151 | 668, 080 | 781, 481 | 765, 167 | 808,959 | r 796.131 | 755.120 |  |
|  | 643, 691 | 6886, 004 | 676, 121 | 785, 023 | 733, 154 | 793, 855 | 904, 239 | 633.344 | 802, 637 | 781, 546 | 800, 758 | r 780.973 | -22.233 |  |
| Stocks, end of month.....---.-.--..--.......... do. | 454, 263 | 429,747 | 397, 734 | 398, 987 | 407, 295 | 408, 530 | 779, 120 | 436, 772 | 415, 277 | 398, 680 | 406, 763 | r 421,687 | 453,500 |  |
| Production: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ WOOD PULP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,491.0 | 1.654 .5 78.1 | 1, 564. 72.8 | $1,784.1$ 82.1 | $1,709.4$ 70.4 | $1,787.9$ 91.5 | $1,768.3$ 89.2 | $1,631.2$ 66.6 | $1,810.7$ 99.4 | $1,710.9$ 61.6 | 1.873 .9 88.2 | $1,801.2$ 83.6 | $1,718.3$ 85.3 |  |
|  | 784.6 | 881.7 | 852.8 | 964.3 | 920. 2 | 976.5 | 971.0 | 66.6 891.7 | 976.8 | 943.6 | 1, 008.7 | 83.6 +983.4 | 922.2 |  |
|  | 188.0 | 216.9 | 196.5 | 223.0 | 233.9 | 211.8 | 210.6 | 201.0 | 210.9 | 204.8 | 232.7 | 213.3 | 201.0 |  |
|  | 205.6 | 912. I | 206.1 | 233.9 | 219.7 | 226.2 | 219.8 | 218.0 | 230.7 | 222.1 | 244.0 | 236.6 | 238.4 |  |
| 1)efibrated or exploded.-.-.-.-...-..--...... do...- | 93.3 | 104.5 | 96.0 | 116.8 | 106.6 | 112.0 | 112.1 | 105.5 | 115.9 | 110.8 | 116.6 | +108.5 | 100. 1 |  |
| Soda, semichemu., sereenings, damaged, ete do... | 147.3 | 161.1 | 140.7 | 164.0 | 158.6 | 170.0 | 165.6 | 148.5 | 176.9 | 168.0 | 186. 7 | 175.9 | 171.3 |  |
| Stocks, end of month: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 759.6 | 743.4 | 731.5 | 714.0 | 712.1 | 719.3 | 752.9 | 741.0 | 759.4 | 764.5 | 770.4 | r 771.8 | 762.9 |  |
|  | 157.4 | 175.9 | 167.8 | 155.8 | 154.9 | 162.0 | 170.8 | 162.8 | 164.8 | 152.1 | 157.4 | 151.9 | 133.1 |  |
|  | 517.7 | 489.6 | 489.1 | 485.0 | 479.5 | 475.0 | 491.2 | 491.8 | 506.5 | 520.2 | 514.8 | 「 517.6 | 525.8 |  |
|  | 84.6 | 77.9 | 74.6 | 73.2 | 77.7 | 82.3 | 90.9 | 86.4 | 88.1 | 92.3 | 98.1 | 102.2 | 103.9 |  |
|  | 53.6 | 49.0 | 62.5 | 54. 4 | 55.5 | 49.3 | 49.8 | 52.5 | 53.5 | 55.0 | 40.5 | 55.0 |  |  |
| Dissolving and special alpha-.........--------- do. | 13.9 | 14.0 | 13.1 | 15.1 | 16.1 | 12.4 | 15.4 | 19.0 | 14.5 | 19.7 | 14. 1 | 17.6 |  |  |
|  | 39.7 | 35. 0 | 49.4 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 37.0 | 34.5 | 33.5 | 39.0 | 35.4 | 26.3 | 37.4 |  |  |
|  | 169.5 | 158.2 | 149.1 | 208.6 | 159.6 | 181.1 | 208.4 | 157.2 | 212.5 | 188.0 | 194. 1 | 210.6 |  |  |
| Dissolving and special alpha-...............- do..-- | 16.7 | 10.2 | 13.8 | 19.1 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 21.5 | 15.2 | 18.1 | 15.9 | 16.9 | 20.5 |  |  |
|  | 152.8 | 148.0 | 135.4 | 189.5 | 140.8 | 161.9 | 186.9 | 142.1 | 194.5 | 172.0 | 177.2 | 190.0 |  |  |
| $r$ Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. <br> *New series. Prior to 1954, included with data for | soline, | osene, | distill | fuel | Itan | Y-Jul | 4 figu | see no | '1' on | S-35 of | Nove | ber 1954 | URVET | nd earlie |
| issues. <br> OAsphalt- 5.5 hhl. $=1$ short ton; wax-1 bbl. $=280 \mathrm{l}$ oreflective with the October 1955 EvRvey, clata as | mpiled | $\text { y the } B$ | cau of | Census | ve bee | ubstit | for t | from | Unite | tates | Prod | ers Asso | iation. |  |


| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Decem- ber | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sentem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{array}$ | October | November | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem. } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Janu- ary |

## PULP, PAPER, AND PRINTING-Continued

| Paper and paper products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A ll maper and hoard mills, production: $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper and board, total........ thous of short tons-- | 2, 101 | 2, 345 | 2, 249 | 2, 575 | 2. 457 | 2,545 | 2,559 | 2,265 | 2,605 | 2, 518 | - 2, 681 | ${ }^{\text {r } 2,599}$ | 2,475 |  |
|  | 964 | 1, 040 | +989 | 1,117 | 1,066 | 1,083 | 1,079 | +968 | 1,078 | 1, 065 | ${ }^{r} 1,154$ | '1,105 | 1,082 |  |
| Paperboard | 12 | 12 | , 12 | 14 | 14 | 1.13 | -14 | , 9 | 1.14 | 1,13 | , 13 | 1, 13 | ${ }_{12}$ |  |
| Construction paper and hoard...--.......-.-.-do. | 226 | 239 | 224 | 277 | 265 | 278 | 270 | 261 | 296 | 275 | 278 | 260 | 243 |  |
| Paper, excl huilding paper, newsprint, and paperboard (American Paper and Pulp Association): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orthers, new - .i.a. thous of short tons.- | 899.5 | 972.2 | 919.5 | 1, 049.2 | 956.4 | 959.2 | 985.2 | 894.2 | 949.4 | 997.6 | 1,033.8 | 965.0 |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month --.-.-........ do | 606.3 | 713.5 | 701.8 | 756.8 | 750.9 | 770.6 | 805.6 | 838.6 | 860.8 | 898.8 | 896.1 | 884.0 |  |  |
|  | 852.7 856.7 | 929.5 980.1 | 879.7 878.5 | 999.6 $1,007.3$ | 981.8 939.2 | 958.0 952.2 | 953.3 969.2 | 850.7 834.8 | 950.5 941.6 | 946.8 949.1 | $1,021.7$ $1,008.0$ | 994.0 967.0 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of mont | 436.2 | 445.7 | 420.6 | 413.5 | 422.7 | 426.7 | 433.0 | 436.9 | 446.9 | 446.1 | 1,462.6 | 466.0 |  |  |
| Fine maper: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orders, new | 124.4 62.2 | 117.5 | $\begin{array}{r}124.3 \\ 72.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 133.4 75.6 | 124.4 78.1 | 126.1 85.9 | 131.8 92.4 | 109.4 103.4 | 113.5 96.2 | 128.4 109.4 | 129.4 | 110.0 |  |  |
|  | 118.1 | 121.5 | 116.7 | 127.7 | 120.6 | 125.2 | 126.6 | 98.6 | 116.7 | 123.5 | 128.9 | 125.0 |  |  |
|  | 116.2 | 124.7 | 121.5 | 134.1 | 120.4 | 124.5 | 133.9 | 98.9 | 118.6 | 124.1 | 129.5 | 125.0 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 115.6 | 111.1 | 107.5 | 101.5 | 97.5 | 103.1 | 104.9 | 99.6 | 94.7 | 100.5 | 104.9 | 82.0 |  |  |
| Printing paper: <br> Orders, new | 324.1 | 345.7 | 313.5 | 362.4 | 318.9 | 327.7 | $3 ¢ 3.6$ | 317.0 | 337.1 | 338.2 | 357.0 | 333.0 |  |  |
| Orders, unfilled, end of month...-............ do | 300.1 | 375.2 | 359.2 | 382.4 | 372.2 | 380.0 | 415.4 | 433.3 | 451.5 | 435.1 | 441.2 | 435.0 |  |  |
| Production | 290.8 | 313.9 | 295.4 | 343.9 | 317.2 | 326.3 | 324.6 | 285.8 | 329.7 | 325.2 | 337.7 | 339.0 |  |  |
|  | 297.4 | 309.9 | 292.1 | 344.1 | 312.7 | 330.1 | 327.8 | 280.7 | 330.7 | 323.8 | 340.6 | 336.0 |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month - | 146.5 | 150.4 | 153.8 | 153.6 | 158.0 | 154.3 | 151.1 | 156.2 | 155.2 | 156.6 | 153.8 | 157.0 |  |  |
| Price, wholessle, book paper, "A" grade, Enetish finish, white, f. o. b. mill...... dol. per 100 lb . | 13.80 | 14.00 | 14. 10 | 14. 10 | 14.10 | 14.10 | 14.10 | 14. 45 | 14. 45 | 14.45 | 14.45 | 14.45 | ${ }^{\text {p }} 14.85$ |  |
| Coarse paper Orlers, new Ore.........theus of short tons... | 286.5 | 306.8 | 304.2 | 354.2 | 318.7 | 316.8 | 304.6 | 296.9 | 313.9 | 331.6 | 338.7 | 316.0 |  |  |
| Orders, unfiled, end of month .-...... do | 128.5 | 152.3 | 149.6 | 176.4 | 172.3 | 180.5 | 175.9 | 181.0 | 188.9 | 223.9 | 210.3 | 217.0 |  |  |
|  | 278.1 | 302.3 | 293.1 | 331. 6 | 310.1 | 313.4 | 311.4 | 284.0 | 311.0 | 306.9 | 332.4 | 319.0 |  |  |
| Shipments - | 281.5 | 298.9 | 287.8 | 332.8 | 311.1 | 309.0 | 311.5 | 282.2 | 308.2 | 305.5 | 328.0 | 313.0 |  |  |
| Stocks, nd of month .......-.-.-.-.-.........- do | 90.6 | 105.7 | 89.0 | 90.4 | 84.6 | 87.7 | 93.5 | 87.6 | 93.4 | 88.7 | 89.0 | 94.0 |  |  |
| Newsprint: <br> Canala (incl. Newfoundland): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production ................-.......- do | 500.1 | 490.8 | 479.3 | 539.1 | 518.6 | 521.3 | 507.8 | 490.4 | 539.5 | 503.2 | 538.8 | 541.7 | 520.0 |  |
| Shipments from mills | 506.0 | 486.3 | 444.1 | 512.0 | 540.5 | 525.0 | 543.4 | 502.4 | 534.6 | 501.6 | 547.2 | 544.4 | 554.1 |  |
| Stocks, at mills, end of month Trited States: | 125.0 | 149.6 | 164.8 | 191.9 | 170.0 | 166.3 | 130.7 | 118.7 | 123.6 | 125.2 | 116.9 | 114.2 | 80.1 |  |
|  | 408.0 | 383.5 | 305.2 | 438.9 | 431.8 | 455.4 | 422.2 | 378.4 | 384.7 | 424.8 | 478.9 | 461.8 | 419.2 |  |
| Troduction | 109.2 | 115.6 | 109.9 | 125.5 | 120.9 | 133.5 | 131.2 | 124.5 | 134.9 | 125.0 | 140.1 | 140.3 | 131.9 |  |
| Shipments from mills, | 111.5 | 113.9 | 110.6 | 125.1 | 121.1 | 131.1 | 133.4 | 121.7 | 137.0 | 124.3 | 139.6 | 142.3 | 131.0 |  |
| Stocks, and of month: At mills | 6.2 | 7.9 |  | 7.6 | 7.4 | 9.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At publishers | 439.4 | 417.8 | 412.2 | 383.1 | 369.2 | 340.4 | 345.2 | 358.7 | 404.0 | 379.7 | 342.3 | 325.7 | 861.3 |  |
| In transit to publishers | 76.9 | 131.1 | 87.7 | 82.6 | 78.8 | 86.4 | 86.4 | 83.7 | 81.0 | 86.2 | 80.7 | 82.5 | 97.4 |  |
|  | 445.8 | 392.5 | 364.3 | 435.8 | 421.2 | 446.7 | 447.5 | 392.0 | 454.8 | 409.3 | 453.1 | 458.3 |  |  |
| Price, rolls, contract, delivered dol per short ton. | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125. 75 | 125. 75 | 125. 75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | 125.75 | r 126.75 | p 127.99 |  |
| Pamerboard (National Parerboard Association): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -120.75 | -127.0. |  |
| Orders, now-..................... thous. of short tons. | $1,063.0$ 363.0 | 1.020 .3 450.7 | $1,085.0$ 523.4 | 1, 311.7 | 1, 163.1 | 1, 248.4 | 1. 239.0 | $1,082.4$ 6029 | $1,305.7$ | 1, 1616.4 ${ }_{585}$ | 1, 299.8 | 1,255. 1 | 1, 2037 | 1. 195.4 |
|  | 1, 054.4 | 1,013.3 | 1,043. 1 | 1,214.1 | 1, 142.2 | 1,187.2 | 1,210.6 | 1,019.2 | 1,264.3 |  | 1,260.2 |  |  | 1,184.8 |
|  | 82 | 92 | 95 | 96 | 95 |  |  | 81 | - 99 | 97 | 102 | 1, 100 | $90$ | ${ }^{1,100}$ |
| Shipping containers, corrugated and solid fiber, shipments.-...................il. sq. ft. surface area, | 7,041 | 6, 808 | 6, 870 | 8,226 | 7,863 | 7,948 | 8,171 | 7,098 | 8,603 | 8,594 | 8,814 | 8,247 | 7,827 |  |
| Folding paper boxes, index of value: $\quad 1947-49=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 179.8 \\ & 168.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184.7 \\ & 172.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 176.7 \\ & 151.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193.9 \\ & 178.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 188.1 \\ & 168.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 183.8 \\ & 167.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198.9 \\ & 179.9 \end{aligned}$ | 187.3 150.3 | 206. 6 | 188.1 191.0 | 189.7 | 191.6 | 185.2 |  |
| PRINTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Book publication, total........... number of editions. | 860 | 971 | 950 | 1,102 | 1,175 | 1,069 | 993 | 920 | 723 | 951 | 1,467 | 1,086 | 1,216 | 717 |
|  | 701 | 771 | 756 | 855 | 965 | 838 | 800 | 692 | 588 | 783 | 1,256 | 926 | 969 | 570 |
|  | 159 | 200 | 194 | 247 | 210 | 231 | 193 | 228 | 135 | 168 | 211 | 160 | 247 | 147 |

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

| Nutural rubher: RUBBER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumption....-. .-..................-long tons. | 55,096 | 56,911 | 50.997 | 58, 472 | 52,963 | 54, 746 | 56, 282 | 46, 166 | 48, 359 | 50, 963 | 54,995 | - 52, 769 | 48, 565 |  |
| Stocks, end of month-....-.-.................d. do. | 102,943 | 101,050 | 97, 189 | 102, 058 | 101, 620 | 106. 650 | 100, 861 | 105, 782 | 109.056 | 113, 185 | 110,795 | 103, 774 | 109, 854 |  |
| Imports, including latex and guayule--.....-do | 43, 557 | 49,941 | 50,790 | 61, 250 | 61, 113 | 61, 042 | 52,762 | 43, 626 | 59, 840 | 50,459 | 45, 720 | 50, 509 |  |  |
| dol. per Ib | 288 | . 325 | . 354 | . 313 | 323 | . 314 | . 348 | . 400 | . 45 | . 493 | 433 | r. 453 | 470 | 408 |
|  | 58, 456 | r 70.045 | r 67, 609 | + 78.757 | r 75,604 | - 81, 617 | -77,819 | r 81, 472 | r 83, 628 | r 83,257 | 89,060 | 91, 281 | 90, 319 |  |
|  | 64, 130 | ${ }^{+68,456}$ | -67, 709 | +77, 173 | ¢72,123 | -75, 421 | -79,497 | - 62,897 | +72,722 | r 76.375 | r 80, 389 | r 81,661 | 75, 943 |  |
|  | 150. 175 | 147, 774 | -141, 663 | -143,587 | r 141,444 | -138, 108 | -130, 694 | r 139.902 | '137, 050 | ${ }^{-136,035}$ | 134,753 | - 133, 664 | 135, 630 |  |
| Export | 2,672 | 3,422 | 3, 148 | 4,454 | 5,564 | 5,740 | 8,710 | 7,896 | 10,497 | 11,847 | 11, 241 | 10,890 |  |  |
| Reclaimed rubber: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25, 762 | 25, 237 | ${ }^{25}, 332$ | 29, 574 | 26, 678 | 27,911 | 30,426 | 24, 034 | 25, 183 | 26,377 | 27, 947 | r 20.113 | 28, 102 |  |
| Consumption--... | 24, 546 | 25, 322 | 24, 333 | 28, 674 | 26, 609 | 27, ${ }_{2}^{2752}$ | 29, 157 | 22.563 | 25,790 <br> 27 | ${ }^{26,340}$ | 26, 597 | $+27,229$ +28 | 24, 604 |  |
| Stocks, end of mon | 30, 746 | 29,656 | 30, 125 | 30,311 | 30,068 | 29, 528 | 29, 725 | 29,939 | 27,956 | 27, 110 | 27, 565 | -28,473 | 31, 100 |  |

$r$ Revised. p Preliminary.
 wet-machine board was formerly included with paperboard.

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | $\frac{1954}{$ Decem-  <br>  ber } |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Novernber | December | $\begin{gathered} \text { Janu- } \\ \text { ary } \end{gathered}$ |

## RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS-Continued

| TIRES AND TUBES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pneumatic casings: $0^{\pi}$ <br> Production thousands.- | 8,442 | 9, 040 | 8,745 | 10,083 | 9,153 | 9,949 | 10, 703 | 9,027 | 8,717 | 9,125 | 9,555 | 9, 603 | 8,478 |  |
| Shipments, total.-...-..........................- do.. | 7,344 | 8,911 | 8,272 | 9, 907 | 9, 937 | 9, 865 | 10,234 | 9,729 | 9,462 | 8,453 | 8,117 | 8. 045 | 7,515 |  |
| Original equipment | 3,707 | 3,785 | 3, 833 | 4,780 | 4, 457 | 4, 352 | 3,931 | 3,890 | 3,362 | 3,142 | 3,495 | 4,303 | 4,045 |  |
|  | 3,468 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, } 967 \\ \hline 159\end{array}$ | 4, 281 | 4, 9201 | 5,315 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,361 } \\ \hline 152\end{array}$ | 6, 129 | 5, 711 | 5,980 | 5, 170 | 4,460 | 3, 592 | 3,298 |  |
|  | 169 | 159 | 157 | 201 | 165 | 152 | 174 |  |  |  | 161 | 150 | 172 |  |
|  | 14, 762 | 14.949 134 | 15,368 | 15,609 180 | 14,890 155 | 14,936 | 15,460 155 | 14,684 125 | 13, 111 | 14,674 137 | 16, 163 | 17, $\begin{array}{r}1427 \\ 140\end{array}$ | 18,778 |  |
| Inner tubes: $0^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production....................................-. - do. | 3,200 | 3,089 | 2, 850 | 3,234 | 2, 836 | 3,005 | 3, 136 | 2,768 | 2,923 | 3,169 | 3,119 | 3, 052 | 2, 719 |  |
| Shipments-....................................................- do | 2,569 | 4, 116 | 2,862 | 3,327 | 3,250 | 3,233 | 3, 565 | 3,450 | 3,733 | 3,261 | 3,004 | 2,875 | 2,686 |  |
| Stocks, end of month........................................ <br> Exports. | 9,519 70 | 8.252 58 | 8,244 81 | 8, 217 | 7,963 87 | 7,735 62 | 7,326 78 | 6,664 67 | 5,917 48 | $\begin{array}{r}5,966 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ | 6,286 67 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,734 \\ 78 \end{array}$ | 6,833 |  |

STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS

| PORTLAND CEMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production...............---.............-thous. of bbl.- | 22, 290 | 20,223 | 17,611 | 22,340 | 24, 818 | 27,031 | 26, 762 | 27,332 | 27, 881 | 26, 958 | 27, 924 | 24, 894 |  |  |
| Percent of capacity. | 89 | 81 | 78 |  | 103 | 108 | 111 | 107 | 109 | 109 | 110 | 101 |  |  |
|  | 16, 347 | 13, 520 | 14,031 | 22,941 | 25, 295 | 29,527 | 31,606 | 29,467 | 31,883 | 29,887 | 28,950 | 21,985 |  |  |
|  | 16,731 | 23,437 | 27,087 | 26,516 | 26, 106 | 23,672 | 18,855 | 16,727 | 12,731 | 9,779 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,274 | 7,888 | 10,812 | 12, 571 | 12,044 | 10,439 | 8,624 | 7,192 | 5, 373 | 4,413 | - 3,514 | 4, 4,062 |  |  |
| CLAY PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, unglazed: Production...............thous. of standard brick | 519,144 | 468, 522 | 445,775 | 562,507 | 569,355 | 613, 871 | 653, 910 | 623, 164 | 677,449 | 675, 876 | 656,868 | 632,714 | 566, 810 |  |
|  | 464, 080 | 412,028 | 405,001 | 568, 469 | 605, 391 | 652,091 | 684, 429 | 627, 200 | 680,758 | 677, 850 | 637, 593 | 581,028 | 480, 413 |  |
| Price, wholesale, common, composite, f. o. b plant dol. per thous. | 28.430 | 28.642 | 28.559 | 28.559 | 28.654 | 28.750 | 28.846 | 28.952 | 29.308 | 29.451 | 29.736 | - 29.831 | ${ }^{\text {p } 30.017}$ |  |
| Clay sewer pipe, vitrified: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 151,619 | 132, 268 | 133, 933 | 163, 417 | 142,879 | 156, 551 | 179,359 | 151,504 | 173, 326 | 182,797 | 171,814 | 174,343 | 163, 161 |  |
|  | 121,607 | 100,512 | 108, 975 | 148, 750 | 147, 018 | 173, 337 | 197, 360 | 170, 587 | 193, 115 | 187, 947 | 171, 749 | 157, 170 | 117, 863 |  |
| Structural tile, unglazed: <br> Production. $\qquad$ do.. | 68, 621 | 65,827 | 65, 438 | 72, 470 | 65, 146 | 67, 600 | 77,358 | 72,615 | 73,376 | 69, 241 | 72, 165 | 69,631 | 69,078 |  |
|  | 64, 351 | 63,716 | 59,583 | 69, 359 | 70, 105 | 72, 353 | 77, 109 | 69,870 | 80, 651 | 74, 339 | 73, 672 | 64,489 | 59, 681 |  |
| GLASS PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glass containers: <br> Production. thous. of gross.- | 8, 538 | 10,449 | 10, 211 | 11, 293 | 11,045 | 11,758 | 12,219 | 11.858 | 13, 109 | 11,234 | 12, 173 | 10,557 | 10, 166 |  |
| Shipments, domestic, tetal..-.------...........do. | 8,891 | 9,593 | 9,177 | 10,930 | 10,422 | 11,635 | 12,063 | 10,996 | 14,361 | 11, 194 | 11, 147 | 9,845 | 11,332 | ------- |
| General-use food: <br> Narrow-neck food $\qquad$ do | 767 | 833 | 846 | 1,038 | 1,052 | 1,114 | 1,176 | 1,217 | 1,852 | 1,746 | 1,348 | 931 | 1,057 |  |
| Wide-mouth food (incl. packers' tumblers, jelly glasses, and fruit jars) ............thous. of gross. | 2,514 | 3, 016 | 2,719 | 2,836 | 2,699 | 3,277 | 3,226 | 3, 093 | 4,749 | 3,013 | 3,271 | 2, 955 | 3,410 |  |
|  | 506 | 392 | 455 | 853 | 980 | 1,311 | 1,510 | 1,230 | 931 | 480 | 411 | 171 | 708 |  |
| Beer bottles. | 677 | 596 | 536 | 854 | 1,970 | 1,156 | 1,282 | 1. 1671 | 1,145 | 739 | 597 | 589 | 730 |  |
| Liquor and wine | 1,012 | 847 | 976 | 1,257 | 1,097 | 1,060 | 1, 167 | ${ }^{972}$ | 1.144 | 1,203 | 1,486 | 1,346 | 1,161 |  |
| Medicinal and toilet--.---.-.--------- do | 2,369 | 2,772 | 2, 564 | 2.894 | $\begin{array}{r}2,399 \\ \hline 930\end{array}$ | 2, 555 | 2,491 | 2, 196 | 3,027 1 184 | 2, 669 | 2,791 1,003 | 2, 4737 | 3, 106 |  |
| Chemical, household and industrial..........do Dairy products................................................ | 757 289 | 923 214 | 903 178 | 997 201 | 930 195 | 959 203 | ${ }_{213}^{998}$ | 915 212 | $\begin{array}{r}1.184 \\ \hline 29\end{array}$ | 1,015 | 1,003 240 | 839 <br> 237 | ${ }_{240}^{920}$ |  |
| Stocks, end of month...........................-do.... | 12,892 | 13,301 | 14,058 | 14,247 | 14, 521 | 14,331 | 14,327 | 14,805 | 13, 263 | 13,040 | 13,719 | 14, 123 | 12,700 |  |
| GYPSUM AND PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude gypsum, quarterly total: <br> Imports | 838 |  |  | 653 |  |  | 877 |  |  | 1,327 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,550 |  |  | 2,333 |  |  | 2, 589 |  |  | 2,871 |  |  |  |  |
| Calcined, production, quarterly total............. do | 2,026 |  |  | 2,025 |  |  | 2. 148 |  |  | 2,402 |  |  |  |  |
| Gypsum products sold or used, quarterly total: <br> Uncalcined uses. $\qquad$ | 814, 663 |  |  | 650, 083 |  |  | 753, 092 |  |  | 761, 999 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 66.327 |  |  | 73, 624 |  |  | 72,338 |  |  | 72,174 |  |  |  |  |
| Building uses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Base-coat $\qquad$ do. | 400, 172 |  |  | 395, 234 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allother (incl. Keene's cement)..........- do...- | 266, 754 |  |  | 255, 906 |  |  | 312,123 |  |  | 357, 985 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 641.8 |  |  | 683.3 |  |  | 724.4 |  |  | 771.3 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11,091.4 |  |  | 1,137.4 |  |  | 1,157.4 |  |  | 1,175.1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 53.8 |  |  | 44.3 |  |  | 55.8 |  |  | 56.9 |  |  |  |  |

- Revised. ${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Includes data for laminated board.
o'Data for 1954 for production, shipments, and stocks have been revised. Unpublishedr evisions (for January-May) are available upon request.
$\bigcirc{ }_{\circ}^{\circ}$ Data for 1954 for production, shipments, and stocks have been revised.

| Unless otherwise stated，statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | 1954 | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ | Febru－ ary | March | April | May | June | July | August | Septem－ ber | October | Novem． ber | Decem－ ber | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janu- } \\ & \text { ary } \end{aligned}$ |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS

| APPAREL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hosiery，shipments ．－．－．－．－．－thous．of dozen pairs． | 12，776 | 12，335 | 12，969 | 14，162 | 12，001 | 10， 713 | 12，585 | 10，260 | 13， 674 | 14， 024 | 14，236 | 14， 463 | 12，198 |  |
| Men＇s apparel，cuttings： 1 Tailored garments： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suits ．－．－．．．．．．－－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－－thous．of units．－ | ${ }^{1} 2,050$ | 1，848 | 1，816 | ${ }^{1} 2,065$ | 1，636 | 1，816 | ${ }^{1} 1,945$ | 1，004 | 1，856 | ${ }^{1} 1,900$ | 1，684 | 1，716 | 11，945 |  |
| O verconts and topcoats．．．．－．－．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．－ | 1320 | 1，296 | ${ }^{1} 288$ | ${ }^{1} 335$ | ， 372 | ＋ 496 | 1，550 | 1，292 | －564 | ${ }^{1} 1605$ | ＋ 408 | ＋ 840 | ${ }_{1}^{1935}$ |  |
| Trousers（separate），dress and sport－－．．．．．－do do | ${ }^{1} 4,980$ | 5，712 | 4，944 | ${ }^{15} 5,940$ | 5，856 | 5，328 | ${ }^{15,520}$ | 3，696 | 5，088 | ${ }^{1} 5,640$ | 4，944 | 5，424 | ${ }^{15} 5160$ |  |
| hirts（woven fabrics），dress and sport ${ }_{\text {thous．of doz．．}}$ | ${ }^{11,715}$ | 1，840 | 1，876 | ${ }^{1} 2,225$ | 1，908 | 1，744 | ${ }^{1} 1,865$ | 1，356 | 1，708 | 11，910 | 1，856 | 1，864 | 11，890 |  |
| Work clothing： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dungarees and waistband overalls．．．－－．．．．－－do．．．． | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 240 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 352 | 388 | 1435 | 416 | 424 360 | 1425 1410 | 304 | 452 360 | 1455 1400 | 424 | 372 | 1375 1390 |  |
|  | 1265 | 300 | 300 | 1415 | 360 |  | 1410 | 324 | 360 | 1400 | 384 | 376 | 1390 |  |
| Coats ．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．of units．－ | ${ }^{2} 2.065$ | 2，187 | 2.110 | 2，896 | 1，146 | 887 | 1， 839 | 2，170 | 2，697 | 2，442 | 2，564 | 2，684 | 1，985 |  |
|  | r 20,909 | 20， 453 | 20． 273 | 28，070 | 29，459 | 28，912 | 24．548 | 17， 136 | 22，950 | 21， 188 | 19，997 | 20，607 | 18，589 |  |
| Suits $\qquad$ thous．of doz－．．．．．．．．． | $r 1,372$ $\times 1,406$ | 1,773 1,248 | 1,756 1,289 | 1,846 1,446 | 1880 1,358 | 782 1,280 | 1,040 1,286 | 1，137 | 1,424 1,236 | 21.1930 1.055 | 1.994 1,084 | 1,449 1,092 | $\begin{array}{r}1,640 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ |  |
| COTTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton（exclusive of linters）： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| raduction： $\qquad$ Crop estimate，equivalent 500 lb ．bales thous．of running bales．． | 2 13，017 | 313，413 |  | 4 13，618 |  |  |  | 313 | 1，388 | 4，815 | 9，553 | 13，052 | 213，704 | ${ }^{3} 14,380$ |
| （thous．of bales．． |  |  |  | 4 13，696 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5} 14,663$ |
| Consumption Stocks in the United States，end of month，total | r1801，596 | ＇716，045 | 7 720，591 | ＋1893，238 | r695， 188 | r704，029 | r1849，413 | －565，834 | 717， 227 | 1874，837 | 737，056 | 741， 447 | 1855，447 |  |
| thous．of bales． | ${ }^{-} \mathbf{1 7 , 7 1 6}$ | 16， 699 | 15，695 | 14， 469 | 13， 558 | 12，646 | 11.520 | 11， 121 | 22，764 | 22，824 | 22， 827 | 21，745 | 20，768 |  |
| Domestic cotton，total－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do．．．－ | r 17， 662 | 16，637 | 15， 586 | 14， 410 | 13， 492 | 12，575 | 11，449 | 11， 055 | 22， 703 | 22， 777 | 22，767 | 21，688 | 20， 708 |  |
| On farms and in transit ．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．－do | r2，0018 | 1，426 | 1，075 | 730 | 556 | 500 | 273 | 220 | 11， 801 | 9，818 | 6，921 | 3，584 | 1，476 |  |
| Public storage and compresses．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． | r 14，008 | 13，445 | 12，668 | 11， 848 | 11， 162 | 10，399 | 9， 705 | 9， 474 | 9，729 | 11，782 | 14，515 | 16， 58 | 17，561 |  |
| Consuming establishments．．．－－．．．．．．．．．．．．do． | 「 1，646 | 1，767 | 1，843 | 1，832 | 1， 774 | 1，676 | 1，471 | 1，361 | 1，173 | 1，177 | 1，331 | 1，523 | 1，671 |  |
| Foreign cotton，total－．－．．．－．．－－－－．．．．．．．．．．．do |  | 62 | 109 |  |  | 71 | 70 |  |  |  |  |  | 60 |  |
| Exports－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－1．－ | 496，665 | 334，044 | 307， 456 | 369， 241 | 239，330 | 230， 690 | 280， 923 | 58，855 | 60，438 | 116， 109 | 191， 536 | 137， 449 |  |  |
|  | 10,129 32.7 | 16,489 32.5 | 16,805 31.7 | 28,374 31.9 | 16,594 31.9 | 12,493 31.5 | 9,049 31.4 | 9,875 32.1 | 7,379 32.7 | 23,730 33.8 | 10,516 32.8 | 19,234 32.4 | 31.2 |  |
| Prices，wholesale，middling， $15 / 6^{\prime \prime}$ ，average 14 mar－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． 7 |
|  | 33.9 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 33.5 | 33.4 | 33.7 | 33.8 | 33.7 | 33.6 | 33.0 | 32.9 | 33.6 | 33.7 | 34.1 |
|  | r1111 | 125 | 115 | ${ }^{1} 137$ | 135 | 142 | 1129 | 127 | 141 | 1147 | 157 | 155 | ${ }^{1} 142$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 196$ | 187 | 166 | ${ }^{1} 140$ | 102 | 87 | ${ }^{1} 57$ | 51 | 67 | 1154 | 216 | 235 | 1206 |  |
|  | F1，794 | 1，831 | 1，827 | 1，793 | 1，738 | 1，666 | 1，559 | 1，475 | 1，373 | 1，353 | 1，397 | 1，418 | 1，431 |  |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ootton cloth： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton broad－woven goods over 12 inches in width， production，quarterly．．．．．．．．．－mil．of linear yards． | 2，497 |  |  | 2， 594 |  |  | 2，455 |  |  | 2，405 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 52， 641 | 44， 123 | 47， 427 | 64， 552 | 47，886 | 49， 821 | 41，467 | 37，192 | 37，097 | 42， 051 | 49，885 | 42，469 |  |  |
|  | 9，953 | 7，683 | 7，035 | 10，940 | 8， 481 | 9，492 | 9，305 | 9， 435 | 9， 922 | 12，755 | 15，750 | 16， 478 |  |  |
| Mill margins cents per lb． | 26.50 | 27.29 | 27.37 | 27.78 | 27.36 | 26． 59 | 26.34 | 26.65 | 27.21 | 28.91 | 29.78 | 30.24 | 31.08 | 31.26 |
| Denim，white back， 28 －inch， $8 \mathrm{oz} / \mathrm{yd}$－cents per yd．－ | 35.1 | 34.9 | 34.9 | 34.9 | 34.9 | 34． 9 | 34.9 | 34.9 | 35.4 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.4 | ${ }^{3} 36.4$ |  |
| Print cloth，39－inch， $68 \times 72$－－－－－－－－－－－－－do－－－－ | 15.9 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 16．3 | 16．0 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 17.5 | ${ }^{p} 18.0$ |  |
| Sheeting，class B， 40 －inch， $48 \times 44-48 \ldots$ ．－．－－do－－ | 16．6 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 16.1 | 16． 1 | 16.9 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 17.8 | ${ }^{p} 18.1$ |  |
| Cotton yarn，natural stock，on cones or tubes： Prices，wholesale f．o．b．mill： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20／2，carded，weaving．．．．．．．－－－－－．．．．．－dol．per lb．－ | ． 642 | ． 659 | ． 664 | ． 665 | ． 664 | ． 663 | ． 665 | ． 668 | ． 676 | 693 | ． 696 | r． 701 | p． 708 |  |
|  | ． 933 | ． 931 | ． 947 | ． 947 | ． 945 | ． 945 | ． 949 | ． 955 | ． 968 | 978 | ． 984 | ． 984 | p． 988 |  |
| Spindle activity（cotton system spindles）：$\ddagger$ <br> Active spindles，last working day，total thous．． | 20，626 | 20，782 |  |  | 20，674 | 19，824 | 19，840 | 20，708 | 20，735 | 20， 799 | 20， 883 | 20，902 |  |  |
| Consumine 100 percent cotton．．．－．．．．－．－．－．do．．－－ | 19， 136 | 19，282 | 19， 429 | 19，365 | 19，160 | 18，302 | 18，335 | 19， 147 | 19，136 | 19，243 | 19，302 | 19，352 | 19，440 |  |
| Spindle hours operated，all fibers，total＿．．．mil．of hr ．－ | ${ }^{1} 11,059$ | 9，934 | 10， 046 | 1 12,400 | 9， 594 | 9，678 | ${ }^{1} 11,789$ | 8， 234 | 10，088 | ${ }^{1} 12,287$ | 10， 290 | 10， 150 | 111，848 |  |
| A verage per working day | ${ }^{1} 442$ | 497 | 511 | － 496 | ， 488 | 484 | ${ }_{1} 481$ | \％ 433 | 504 | － 455 | － 515 | 508 | － 474 |  |
| Consuming 100 percent cotton－．．．．．．．．．．．－．do．．．－ | ${ }^{1} 10,239$ | 9，184 | 9，299 | ${ }^{1} 11,485$ | 8，854 | 8,937 | ${ }^{1} 10,867$ | 7.546 | 9,293 | ${ }^{1} 11,363$ | 9，512 | 9，393 | ${ }^{1} 10,992$ |  |
| Operations as percent of capacityo＇ | ${ }^{1} 122.5$ | 138.0 | 140.1 | ${ }^{1138.5}$ | 134.6 | 135.7 | ${ }^{1} 132.3$ | 115.7 | 141.4 | ${ }^{1} 138.0$ | 144.9 | 143.0 | ${ }^{1} 133.3$ |  |
| Rayon and acetate and mfs． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Filament yarn and staple： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments，domestic，producers＇： <br> Filament yarn． $\qquad$ mil．of 1 b | 70.4 |  |  | 83.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 69.9 |  |  |
|  | 34.9 | 35.4 | 33.0 | 39.1 | 33.0 | r 30.1 | ${ }^{+} 30.6$ | 27.5 | 33.2 | 29.8 | 70.7 30.5 | 69.9 36.2 | 31.3 |  |
| Stocks，producers＇，end of month： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Filament yarn．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．do． | 55.6 | 55.5 | 50.4 | 44.3 | 39.3 | 40.1 | 43.6 | 46.3 | 44.9 | 47.7 | 48.6 | r 49.5 | 52.2 |  |
|  | 32.0 | 28.6 | 25.8 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 21.0 | 20.5 | 25.6 | 24.5 | 25.8 | 28.9 | ${ }^{2} 29.1$ | 34.2 |  |
| Imports．－．－．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－thous．of 1 l －－ | 12，696 | 11，900 | 11，356 | 17，734 | 18，604 | 18，800 | 17，904 | 17，473 | 17，029 | 13，057 | 11，924 | 9，871 |  |  |
| Prices，wholesale，viscose，f．o．b．shipping point： Filament 150 denier | ． 7830 | ． 780 | ． 780 | ． 830 | ． 830 | ． 8330 | ． 830 | ． 833 | ． 830 | 830 | ． 830 | ． 830 | ${ }^{7} .830$ |  |
|  | ． 336 | ． 336 | ． 336 | ． 336 | ． 336 | ． 336 | ， | ． 336 | .336 | 336 | ． 336 | ． 326 | P． 326 |  |
| Rayon and acetate broad－woven goods，production， quarterly total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous，of linear yards． | 464， 858 |  |  | 478， 901 |  |  | 469， 853 |  |  | 452， 303 |  |  |  |  |
| SILK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Silk，raw： Imports．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．thous．of lb．－ | 692 | 1，400 | 812 | 879 | 585 | 658 | 492 | 505 | 997 | 1，211 | 1，058 | 1，259 |  |  |
| Price，wholesale，white，Japanese， $20 / 22$ denier， $87 \%$ （AA），f．o．b．warehouse．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．dol．per lb．． | 4． 60 | 4.61 | 4． 53 | 4． 46 | 4.56 | 4． 58 | 4． 60 | 4.76 | 4.85 | 4.75 | 4.58 | 「4．43 | D 4.42 |  |
| WOOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption，mill（clean basis）：$\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 22,599$ | 21， 349 | 22， 725 | ${ }^{1}$ 127， 121 | 22，722 | 23，495 | ${ }_{1}^{1} 27,041$ | 20，682 | 23，142 | 1 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 125,896 <br> 242 | 「 22.990 | \％ 22,643 | p 125，922 |  |
|  | 11，070 | 9， 960 | 10，195 | 112， 676 | 10，217 | 10，336 | 111， 260 | 6，637 | 10，509 | ${ }^{1} 13,242$ | 11， 890 | r 11， 566 | p 113，961 |  |

[^12]$r$ Revised．${ }^{p}$ Preliminary．${ }^{1}$ Data cover a 5 －week period．${ }^{2}$ Ginnings to December $13 . \quad{ }^{3}$ Ginnings to January $16 . \quad{ }^{4}$ Total ginnings of 1954 crop．
${ }^{5}$ December 1 estimate of 1955 crop． Data for December 1954 and March，June，September，and December 1955 cover 5 －week periods and for other months， 4 weeks；cotton stocks and number of active spindles are for end of period covered．
§Total ginnings to end of month indicated．
$\sigma^{\prime}$ The operation rate is calculated on a 5 －day， 80 －hour week without any adjustment for holidays．©Quotations beginning August 1955 not strictly comparable with earlier data．

| Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1954 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1955 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS | $\frac{1954}{\substack{\text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber }}}$ | 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { ary }}{\substack{\text { anu- }}}$ | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Septem- }}$ | October | Novem- ber | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decem- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Janu- ary |

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS-Continued

## WOOL AND MANUFACTURES-Continued

Wool imports, clean content Apparel class (dutiable), clean content Wool prices, wholesale, raw, Boston: Territory, $64 \mathrm{~s}, 70 \mathrm{~s}, 80 \mathrm{~s}$, clean basis....... dol. per lb. Bright fleece, $56 \mathrm{~s}-58 \mathrm{~s}$, clean basis ......................... Australian, 645,705 , good topmaking, clean basis, in
 Kitting yarn, worsted, 2/20s-50s/56s, Bradford system,
wholesale price. Woolen and worsted woven goods, except woven
froduction, quarterly, total........ thous. of lin. yd.
Apparel fabrics, total
Other than Government orders, total
Men's and boys' Women's and children's

Nonapparel fabrics, total. $\qquad$ BlanketingOther nonapparel fabries
Prices, wholesale, suiting, f. o b.inil.-..........do..-
Flannel, men's and boys'............. $1947-49=100$
Garbardine, women's and children's..............

14,453
7,828
1.560
1.135
1.625
1.928

74,972
69,476
1,208
68,268
34,038
34,230
5,
5,496
2,554
2,942
112.1
103.6



22,909
10,331
1.435
1.0
1.475
1.867

84,
80,
2,7
77,5
39
39
3,
3,9
2,9
1,0
112


| 24,012 | 19,406 | 21, 117 | 17,943 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9,855 | 7,729 | 8,341 | 9,588 |  |
| 1. 385 | 1.325 | 1.300 | 1. 275 | 1. 298 |
| 1.069 | 1.020 | . 999 | . 992 | 1.029 |
| 1. 395 | 1. 275 | 1. 262 | 1. 225 | 1. 225 |
| 1. 844 | 1.844 | 1.819 | 1.819 | p 1.819 |
|  | 76,041 | - |  |  |
|  | 72,965 1,434 |  |  |  |
|  | 71, 531 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,076 2.111 |  |  |  |
|  | 965 |  |  |  |
| 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.9 |  |  |
| 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 |

1.316
1.064 1.064
1.300

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

| AIRCRAFT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Civil aircraft (complete), shipments..........number.. | 290 | 350 | 357 | 478 | 438 | 486 | 538 | 354 | 241 | 341 | 345 | 337 | 478 |  |
| Airframe weight ......................thous. of 1 lb . | 522.4 | 859.2 | 962.9 | 1,032. 1 | 762.5 | 1,139.2 | 1,211.9 | 932.5 | 757.0 | 696.4 | 658.1 | 447.8 | 646.8 |  |
|  | 97 | 83 | 115 | 162 | 111 | 185 | 175 | 201 | 132 | 132 | 188 | 116 |  |  |
| MOTOR VEHICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 766,185 | 725, 379 | 744,942 | 894, 597 | 881, 840 | 849,393 | 767, 182 | 768, 621 | 716, 163 | 559, 962 | 601, 256 | -860, 800 | 799. 009 |  |
|  | ${ }_{327}^{427}$ | 190 | 176 | 325 | , 519 | 313 | 309 | 296 | 434 | - 223 | 469 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \\ \hline 89\end{array}$ | 410 |  |
|  | 337 | 185 | 148 | 267 | 501 | 266 | 237 | 256 | 410 | 198 | 38.5 | + 340 | 406 |  |
| Passenger cars, total.-.........-.-.-.-......--- do | 669,936 | 635, 513 | 677, 705 | 791, 280 | 753, 434 | 721, 139 | 647,658 | 658, 736 | 620, 610 | 467,845 | 505, 177 | 745, 993 | 695.043 | 611, 200 |
|  | 643, 763 | 611,040 | 648, 616 | 765, 668 | 727,907 | 697, 471 | 629, 185 | 643,402 | 602,959 | 459,073 | 491,893 | 720, 667 | 6677,920 |  |
|  | 95, 822 | 89, 676 | 67, ${ }^{651}$ | 102,992 | 127,887 | 127, 941 | 119, 215 | 109, 589 | 95, 119 | 91, 894 | 95, 610 | 114, 448 | 103, 556 | 105, 900 |
|  | 79,793 | 73,947 | 55, 253 | 86, 060 | 110, 176 | 108, 362 | 101, 625 | 93, 739 | 80,077 | 76,851 | 81, 390 | 98, 345 | 86,891 |  |
|  | 35, 010 | 38,642 | 36, 271 | 37, 136 | 40, 607 | 35, 293 | 33, 458 | 30.903 | 30, 382 | 23,166 | 22,729 | 30,396 |  |  |
|  | 20,393 | 21, 670 | 23, 256 | 24, 136 | 23, 000 | 19,343 | 17,381 | 15, 181 | 15, 207 | 9, 769 | 8,759 | 17, 878 |  |  |
|  | 14,617 | 16,972 | 13,015 | 13,000 | 17,607 | 15, 950 | 16,077 | 15, 722 | 15, 175 | 13, 397 | 13,970 | 12, 518 |  |  |
| Truck trailers, production, total.........---...... do. | 4,925 | 4,750 | 5,226 | 6, 402 | 6,360 | 6, 336 | 7,368 | 5,989 | 7.254 | 7,161 | 6, 948 | 7,151 | 6,909 |  |
| Complete trailers.................................do | 4,726 | 4, 602 | 5,029 | 6, 140 | 6,068 | 6,034 | 7,082 | 5.799 | 7,050 | 6,943 | 6,740 | 6,941 | 6,663 |  |
|  | 2, 823 | 2, 849 | 3, 091 | 3,739 | 3,704 | 3,843 | 4, 491 | 3,593 | 4, 483 | 4,299 | 4,241 | 4,727 | 4,438 |  |
|  | 199 | 148 | 197 | 262 | 292 | 302 | 286 | 190 | 205 | 218 | 208 | 210 | 246 |  |
| Registrations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 656,611 | 440, 024 | 476,584 | 636, 534 | 651, 855 | 661,304 | 681,372 | 647, 245 | 658,964 | 654, 532 | 576,045 | 509, 155 | p2 343,438 |  |
| New commereial cars...------.........-------. do...- | 69,838 | 62, 231 | 56, 242 | 64, 732 | 79,071 | 82,086 | 90,005 | 84, 413 | 92,079 | 89, 924 | 87, 262 | 75, 756 | p 93, 733 |  |
| RAILWAY EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Railway Car Institute: Freicht cars: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipments, total .-............................. | 2,240 | 2,014 | 2,603 | 3, 133 | 3,075 | 4, 320 | 3,057 | 2,968 | 5,029 | 3,965 | 4, 233 | ${ }^{\text {r 3,845 }}$ | 3,814 |  |
| Equipment manufacturers, total...........do....- | 1,436 | 1,605 | 2,063 | 2,368 | 1,989 | 2,675 | 1,732 | 1,954 | 3,187 | 2, 392 | 2,856 | ${ }^{\text {r 2, }} \mathbf{7 4 9}$ | 2, 714 |  |
|  | 1,377 | 1,605 | 1,913 | 2,068 | 1,664 | 2,438 | 1,690 | 1,284 | 1.935 | 1,708 | 2,455 | 2,331 | 2,696 |  |
| Railroad shops, domestic.-.-.-.---............-do. | 804 | 409 | 540 | 765 | 1,086 | 1,645 | 1, 325 | 1,014 | 1,842 | 1,573 | 1,377 | 1,096 | 1,100 |  |
| Passenger cars, equipment manufacturers: <br> Orders unfilled, end of month, total $\qquad$ do | 757 | 761 | 725 | 953 | 920 | 1,024 | 1,001 |  |  |  | 433 |  |  |  |
|  | 671 | 693 | 672 | 918 | 896 | 1,007 | 1,982 | 977 | 937 | 583 | 424 | 390 | 851 |  |
|  | 57 | 40 | 36 | 45 | 36 | 49 | 55 | 39 | 45 | 355 | 206 | 38 | 39 |  |
|  | 34 | 18 | 21 | 27 | 25 | 41 | 48 | 33 | 42 | 350 | 204 | 38 | 39 |  |
| Association of American Railroads: <br> Freight cars (class I), end of month: $\S$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number owned¢-........---.-.-. thousands.- | 1,736 | 1,733 | 1,730 | 1,727 | 1,723 | 1,720 | 1,717 | 1,709 | 1,704 | 1,702 | 1,702 | 1,700 | 1,694 |  |
| Undergoing or awaiting classified repairs $\begin{gathered}\text { thousands_- }\end{gathered}$ | 116 | 121 | 124 | 117 | 114 | 110 | 103 | 96 | 94 | 86 | 80 | 75 | 71 |  |
| Percent of total owned....------------- | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6. 0 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.2 |  |
| Orders, unflled $\odot . .-$.-.................-number.- | 13, 624 | 16,970 | 17,096 | 18,001 | 18, 193 | 17,030 | 27, 848 | 44,622 | 50, 087 | 50, 642 | 57, 410 | 103, 685 | 135, 293 |  |
| Equipment manufacturers................. do. | 6,078 | 7, 248 | 6,981 | 6,240 | 6,235 | 5,590 | 15,459 | 23,613 | 27, 201 | 28,799 | 31, 294 | 46,947 | 62,996 |  |
|  | 7,546 | 9, 722 | 10,115 | 11,761 | 11,958 | 11, 440 | 12,389 | 21,009 | 22, 886 | 21,843 | 26, 116 | 56, 738 | 72, 297 |  |
| Locomotives (class I), end of month: $\odot$ Steam, undergoing or awaiting classifled repairs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam, undergoing or awaiting classified repairs number | 1,227 | 1,290 | 1,298 | 1,215 | 1,247 | 1,186 | 1,204 | 1,228 | 1,105 |  | 1,016 |  | 997 |  |
| Percent of total on line... | 14.5 | 15.6 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 17.4 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 16.8 |  |
| Diesel-electric and electric: Orders, unfilled number of power units.- | 493 | 472 | 455 | 428 | 360 | 385 | 470 | 467 | 704 | 816 | 876 | 906 | 854 |  |
| Exports of locomotives, total........-.-.-...- | 29 | 28 | 42 | 45 | 49 | 38 | 22 | 59 | 45 | 23 | 40 | 62 |  |  |
| INDUSTRIAL TRUCES AND TRACTORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trucks, electric, shipments: <br> Hand (motorized)* number |  | 387 | 444 | 507 | 476 | 678 | 578 | 521 | 506 | 670 | 650 | 636 | 638 |  |
|  | 394 | 342 | 359 | 425 | 406 | 833 | 533 | 455 | 346 | 441 | 449 | 441 | 520 |  |
| Trucks and tractors, gasoline-powered, shipments* number. |  | 1,449 | 1,652 | 1,808 | 1,647 | 3,926 | 2, 188 | 1,961 | 2,163 | 2,463 | 2,569 | 2,684 | 2,333 |  |

[^13] comparability with earlier data, based on ownership, is affected by less than 1 percent. *New series. Data prior to January 1955 are not available.


Pages mariked $S$

Foreciosures, real estate shade indexes, shipping weight, value by regions, countries, economic classes, and commodity groups

8 Foundry equipment
Freight cars (equipment)
Freight-car surplus and shortage
Fruits and vegetables
Fuel oil
Fuels
Furniture
$2,3,6,9,10,12,14,15, \frac{1}{2}$
Gas, prices, customers, sales, revenues
Gasoline
Glass products.
Generators and motors.
Glycerin
Grains and products
5, $\mathbf{6}, 22,23$,
Grocery stores
product
Gross private domestic investment...........-.
Gypsum and products.

Heating apparatus
6, 22, 7,1
Highways and roads
Hogs - Loan banks, loans outstanding

## Home mortgages

Hosiery

Pig iron $\quad 3,6,12,13,-14,-15,19,-22,35,3$
Plant and equipment expenditures
Plastics and resin materials
Plywood
Populatio
Popu
Postal savings

- 5,16

Consumer price inde
Received and paid b
Retail price indexes.
Printing and puiblishing
Profits, corporation
2, 3, 12, 13, 14, 15, 37
Public utilities
Pullman Company
Pulp and pulpwood
Purchasi-
Radiators and convectors $\ldots$.......................
Radio and television
Ran

Railroads
Railways (local) and bus lines $. \ldots .14,15,19,20,23,40$
R Railways (local) and bus lines
Rayen and rayon manufactures

Receipts, U
Refrigerators, electrical
Refrigerators, electrical
Rents (housing), index
Retail trade, all retail stores, chain stores (i1 atores and over only), general merchandise
steres and
department stores_.... $3,5,9,10,11,13,14,15,17$
28
Roofing and siding, asphalt
Rubber (natural, synthetic, and reclaimed), 6,37
tires and tubes.
Rubber products industry


Saving, personal
Savings deposits
Securities issued
Services.
Sewer pipe, clay

Ship and boat building....................-11-13, 19
Shoes and other footwear...- $6,9,10,1 \overline{2}, 13,14,15,3$ Shortening
Silk, prices, imports
Soybeans and soybean oil
18
39
Steel ingots and steel manufactures (see also

32, 33
Stocks, department stores (see also Inven
tories)

Stone, clay, and glass products
$3,4,12,14,15,19$
Stoves.
Sugar-
Sulfur
$\cdots,-\cdots-\cdots-\cdots$,

Superphosphate

graph carriers............................................. $3,34,34$
Textiles
$4,6,12,13,14,15,18,22,39,40$
Tile


| Tires and inner tubes |
| :--- |
| Tobacco $\ldots \ldots . .$. |

Tools, machine-
Tractors.
Tractors ----
$5,9,10,11,13,14,15,17$
Transit lines, local
Transportation and transportation equipment
Travel
$3,4,5,6,9,11,12,13,14,15,19,23,40$
Truck trailers
24
40
2, 40


## National income and product

National parks, visitors
National security--.-.
Newspaper advertising---.-..........................- 8 - 8 ,

New York Stock Exchange, selected data $-\mathbf{- 1}, 19,20$
Nonferrous metals.
Noninstallment credit $\qquad$ 22, 17

## Oats.

Oil burners.
6, 25, 24
Orders, new and unfiled, manufacturers' $11,12,14,15$
Paint and paint materials.
Panama Canal traffic.
Paper and products and pulp
Passports issued
$3,4,6,12,13,14,15,18,36$,
Payrolls, indexes
Personal consumption expenditures
Personal saving and disposable income

Unemployment and compensation
United States Government bonds


United States

## Government Printing Office

 DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS WASHINGTON 25, D.C.official business
First-Class Mail

## Statistical Summary for 1955 MAJOR BUSINESS INDICATORS, 1950-55

| Item | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 11955 | Item | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | ${ }^{1} 1955$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| National Income and Product |  |  |  |  |  |  | Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross national product, total (bil. of dol.) | 285.1 | 328.2 | 345. 2 | 364.5 | 360.5 | 387.2 | Farm marketings, physical volume, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal consumption expenditures. | 194.0 | 208.3 | 218.3 | 230.6 | 236.5 | 252.3 | (1935-39 = 100) | 145 | 146 | 153 | 160 | 161 | 163 |
| Gross private domestic investment. | 51.2 | 56.9 | 49.6 | 51.4 | 47.2 | 59.3 | Crops. | 141 | 137 | 146 | 156 | 149 | 150 |
| Net foreign investment... | -2.2 | . 2 | -. 2 | -2.0 | $-.3$ | -. 4 | Livestock and pro | 147 | 153 | 158 | 183 | 170 | 172 |
| Government purchases of goods and services | 42.0 | 62.8 | 77.5 | 84.5 | 77.0 | 75.9 | Industrial prod., total (1947-49 = 100) ..-- | 112 | 120 | 124 | 134 | 125 | 139 |
| National income (bil of dol.) | 240.0 | 277.0 | 289.5 | 303.6 | 299.7 | 322.3 | Durable manufacture | 116 | 128 | 136 | 153 | 137 | 155 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nondurable manut | 111 | 114 | 114 | 118 | 116 | 126 |
| Personal Income |  |  |  |  |  |  | Minerals. | 105 | 115 | 114 | 116 | 111 | 122 |
| Total (bil. of dol.) | 227.1 | 255.3 | 271.1 | 288.2 | 287.6 | 303.3 | Selected c |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary disbursements, | 146.5 | 170.8 | 185.2 | 198.6 | 196. 2 | 208.5 | Coal, bituminous (thous. of short tons) | 516, 311 | 533, 665 | 466, 841 | 467, 290 | 392,000 | 469,400 |
| Commodity-producing indust | 63.5 | 74.9 | 80.6 | 88.2 | 84. 2 | 90.5 | Crude petroleum (mil. of bbl.) | 1,974 | 2,248 | 2, 290 | 2,357 | 2,316 | ${ }^{3} 2,263$ |
| Distributive industries. | 41.3 | 45.8 | 48.7 | 51.8 | 52.3 | 55.1 | Electric power, industrial and utility |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Service industries. | 19.5 | 21.3 | 23.0 | 24.8 | 25.9 | 27.6 | (mil. of kw-hr.) | 388, 674 | 433, 358 | 463, 055 | 514, 169 | 544, 645 | 624,902 |
| Government. | 22.2 | 28.8 | 32.9 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 35.3 | Lumber (mil. of board feet) | 38,902 | 37, 515 | 37, 462 | 36, 742 | 36,713 | 39, 105 |
| Other labor income. | 3.8 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 7.0 | Steel ingots and steel for castings (thous. of short tons) $\qquad$ | 96,836 | 105, 200 | 93, 168 | 111,610 | 88, 312 |  |
| Proprietors' and rental income | 44.6 | 49.9 | 49.9 | 48.4 | 48.4 | 49.1 | Motor vehicles, factory sales, total | 80,836 | 100, 200 | 03, 108 | 111,010 | 88, 312 | 117,030 |
| Personal interest income and dividends- | 19.8 | 20.7 | 21.3 | 23.1 | 24.7 | 20.8 | (thous.) | 8,003 | 6,765 | 5,539 | 7,323 | 6, 601 | 9, 169 |
|  | 15.1 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 16.2 | 17.2 | Passenger cars | 8,666 | 6, 5,38 | 4,321 | 6, 117 | 0,001 5,559 | 9, 7,920 |
| Less personal contributions for social insurance $\qquad$ | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 5.2 | Trucks and coaches | 1,337 | 1,427 | 1,218 | 1,206 | 1,042 | 1,248 |
| Total nonagricultural income (bil. of dol.)- | 210.5 | 235.7 | 253.1 | 270.2 | 271.9 | 288.4 | Construction |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | New construction, total (mil. | 28,454 | 31, 182 | 33,008 | 35, 271 | 37, 577 | 42, 250 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Private, total. | 21, 454 | 21,764 | 22, 107 | 23, 877 | 25, 768 | 30, 250 |
| All industries, total (mil. of dol | 20,605 | 25, 644 | 26, 493 | 28,322 | 26,827 | 28,268 | Residential (nonfarm) | 12,600 | 10,973 | 11, 100 | 11,930 | 13, 496 | 16,600 |
| Manufacturing--- | 7,491 | 10, 852 | 11, 632 | 11,908 | 11,038 | 11, 320 | Nonresidential, except farm and pub- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable-goods industries | 3, 135 | 5, 168 | 5,614 | 5, 648 | 5,091 | 5,418 | lic utility | 3,777 | 5, 152 | 5,014 | 5,680 | 6,250 | 7,624 |
| Nondurable-goods indust | 4,356 | 5, 684 | 6,018 | 6,260 | 5,948 | 5,902 | Public, total. | 7,000 | 9, 418 | 10,901 | 11,394 | 11,809 | 12,000 |
| Mining | 707 | 929 | 985 | 986 | 975 | 933 | Nonresidential buildin | 2, 384 | 3,497 | 4,136 | 4,346 | 4, 641 | 4, 22E |
| Railroads | 1,111 | 1,474 | 1,396 | 1,311 | 854 | 929 | Highway | 2,272 | 2,518 | 2,820 | 3, 160 | 3,750 | 4,10¢ |
| Transportation, | 1,212 | 1,490 | 1,500 | 1,565 | 1,512 | 1, 598 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public utilities | 3,309 6,775 | 3, 664 | 3,887 7,094 | 4,552 8,000 | 4,219 8,230 | 4,378 9,110 | stitutional Population |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial and | 6,775 | 7,235 | 7,094 | 8,000 | 8,230 | 9,110 | 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing and Trade Sales, |  |  |  |  |  |  | average (thous. of persons) $\%$........- | 110,929 | 112,075 | 113, 270 | 115, 095 | 116, 219 | 117,382 |
| Inventories, and Orders |  |  |  |  |  |  | Labor force, incl. Armed Forces, totalo | 64, 749 | 65, 983 | 66, 560 | 67,362 | 67,818 | 68, 89t |
| Sales, total (bil. of dol.) § | 479.0 | 539.1 | 550.6 | 581.1 | 560.7 | 620.1 | Civilian labor force of | 63, 099 | 62,884 | 62,966 | 63,815 | 64, 468 | 65, 848 |
| Manufacturing, total. | 231.4 | 267.7 | 274. 2 | 298.4 | 280.8 | 317.0 | Employed, totalo | 59,957 | 61,005 | 61, 293 | 62, 213 | 61, 238 | 63, $19 \%$ |
| Durable-goods industrie | 105. 6 | 124.5 | 131.2 | 149.6 | 133.6 | 157.9 | Agricultural employ | 7,507 | 7,054 | 6,805 | 6,562 | 6, 504 | 6, 73C |
| Nondurable-goods industries | 125.8 | 143.2 | 143.0 | 148.8 | 147.2 | 159.0 | Nonagricultural empl | 52,450 | 53,951 | 54,488 | 55, 651 | 54, 734 | 56, 464 |
| Wholesale trade, total | 103.9 | 113.2 | 112.3 | 111.9 | 109.3 | 117.6 | Not in labor | 46,181 | 46,092 | 1,673 46,710 | 4, 47,732 | 3, 48,401 | 2,654 $48,49 \%$ |
| Durable-goods establishments | 34.2 | 37, 6 | 36.0 | 37.1 | 34.8 | 39.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable-goods establishme | 69.7 | 75.5 | 76.4 | 74.8 | 74.5 | 78.0 | Em |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail trade, total 8 - | 143.7 | 158.2 | 164. 1 | 170.7 | 170. 7 | 185.5 | Employees in nonagricultural establish. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable-goods stores | 52.9 | 54.5 | 55.3 | 60.4 | 58. 2 | 67.0 | ments, mo. avg., total (thous.)....... | 44,738 | 47,347 | 48,303 | 49,681 | 48, 285 | 249,39 |
| Nondurable-goods stores..--------.--- | 90.8 | 103.7 | 108.8 | 110.4 | 112.5 | 118.5 | Manufacturing | 14,967 | 16, 104 | 16,334 | 17. 238 | 15,989 | ${ }^{2} 16,551$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Contrsact construction | 889 2,333 | 916 2.603 | 885 2,634 | 852 2,622 | 770 2.527 | 2 2 2 2 |
| unadjusted, total (bil. of dol.) 8 | 63.7 | 74.0 | 75.6 | 79.1 | 75.7 | 80.8 | Transportation and public utilities....-- | 2,333 3,977 | 2,603 4,166 | 2,634 4,185 | 2,622 4,221 | 2,527 | 2 2 2 4,05 |
| Manufacturing, total | 34.5 | 43.0 | 44.0 | 46.2 | 43.5 | 46.1 | Wholesale and retail trade..- | 3,077 9,645 | 4, 166 10,012 | 4,185 10,281 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, } \\ 10,227\end{array}$ | 4, 008 10,498 | 2 4 2 10,72 |
| Durable-goods industries | 16.8 | 22.8 | 24.4 | 26.4 | 24.0 | 28.2 | Finance, insurance, and real es | 1,824 | 1, 1,892 | 1,967 | 2,038 | - 2 , 114 | 2 2,19 |
| Nondurable-goods industr | 17.8 | 20.2 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 19.9 |  | 5,077 | 5,264 | 5,411 | 5,538 | 5,629 | 2 5,69: |
| Wholesale trade, total. | 10.5 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 12.3 | Government | 6,026 | 6,389 | 6,609 | 6,645 | 6,751 | 2 6, 92i |
| Durable-goods establishments | 4. 9 | 5. 6 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5, 6 | 6.1 | Production and related workers, all mfg.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable-goods establishmen | 5. 6 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 | Employment index ( $1947-49=100$ ) $\ldots .$. | 99.6 | 106.4 | 108.3 | 111.8 | 101.8 | 2105.1 |
| Retail trade, total \%.- | 18.7 | 19.9 | 20.2 | 21.2 | 20.7 | 22.4 | Payroll index (1947-49 = 100) | 111.7 | 129.8 | 136.6 | 151.4 | 137.7 | ${ }^{2} 152.1$ |
| Durable-goods stores | 8.2 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 10.4 | Finance |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable-goods stores. | 10.5 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 12.0 | Consumer credit (short- and intermedi. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturers' orders (mil. of dol.): |  |  |  |  |  |  | Consumer credit (short- and intermedi-ate-term), outstanding, end of year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New (net), total .-..-.-. | 251, 756 | 294, 132 | 282,987 | 281,067 | 268, 297 | 325, 895 | Total (mil. of dol.) | 20,813 | 21,468 | 25, 827 | 29,537 | 30, 125 | 36,22 |
| Durable-goods industries | 123,776 | 152, 095 | 140, 250 | 133, 075 | 120, 702 | 166, 245 | Installment (mil. of dol.) | 14,490 | 14,837 | 18, 684 | 22, 187 | 22, 467 | 27, 89. |
| Nondurable-goods industries | 127,980 41,126 | 142,037 67,553 | 142,737 76,343 | 147,992 58,987 | 147,595 46,529 | 189,650 55,524 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unfilled, end of year, unadjust Durable-goods industries | 41, 126 | 67,553 64,141 | 76,343 73,176 | 58,987 | 46,529 43,790 | 55, 524 52,165 | Gross debt (direct), Dec. 31 | 256,708 | 259, 419 | 267, 391 | 275, 168 | 278,750 | 280, 76 |
| Nondurable-goods industries.-.-.-.------ | 4,576 | 3,412 | 3,167 | 2,314 | 2,739 | 3,359 | Budget receipts and expen Receipts, net | 37, 306, | 52,979 | 64, 840 | 63,841 | 61, 171 | 63, 35: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Income and employment tax | 31, 906 | 47, 212 | 58, 734 | 57, 743 | 57, 189 | 58, 55 |
| ices |  |  |  |  |  |  | Expenditures, total .-......- | 37, 728 | 56,337 | 70, 682 | 72,997 | 64, 854 | 66,12 |
| Prices received by farmers ( $1910-14=100$ ) | 258 | 302 | 288 | 258 | 249 | 237 | National security | 13,476 | 30,275 | 43,176 | 44,465 | 42,821 | 40, 50 |
| Prices paid by farmers, all commodities |  |  |  |  |  |  | Money supply, Dec. 31 (mil. of dol.): |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and services, interest, taxes, and wage |  |  |  |  |  |  | Currency in circulation.-------------- | 27,741 | 29, 206 | 30, 433 | 30, 781 | 30,509 | 31, 15 |
| rates ( $1910-14=100$ ) | 256 | 282 | 287 | 279 | 281 | 281 | Deposits (adjusted) and currency, total | 176, 917 | 185, 984 | 194, 801 | 200, 917 | 209, 684 | 215, 70 |
| Parity ratio ( $1910-14=100$ ) | 101 | 107 | 100 | 92 | 89 | 84 | Demand deposits, adjusted | 92, 272 | 98, 234 | 101, 508 | 102, 451 | 106,550 | 109, 70 |
| Consumer prices ( $1947-49=100$ ) | 102.8 | 111.0 | 113.5 | 114.4 | 114.8 | 114.5 | Time deposits. | 59, 247 | 81, 447 | 65, 799 | 70,375 | 75, 282 | 78, 20 |
| Wholesale prices ( $1947-49=100$ ): |  |  |  |  |  |  | Currency outside banks........-......- | 25,398 | 26,303 | 27, 494 | 28,091 | 27,852 | 27,90 |
| All commodities, combined index. | 103.1 | 114.8 | 111. 6 | 110.1 | 110.3 | $9110.7$ | Foreign Trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farm products | 97.5 | 113.4 | 107.0 | 97.0 | 95. 6 | $289.7$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foods, processed | 99.8 | 111.4 | 108.8 | 104. 6 | 105. 3 114.5 | ${ }^{2} 101.7$ | Export, incl. reexports (mil. of dol.) | 10,275 8,852 | 15,032 10,967 | 15,201 10,717 | 15,774 10,873 | 15,095 10,210 | 15,47 11,36 |
| All other. | 105.0 | 115.9 | 113.2 | 114.0 | 114.5 | ${ }^{2} 117.0$ | General imports (mil. of dol.) ..........-.-- | 8,852 | 10,967 | 10,717 | 10,873 | 10,210 | 11,36 |

[^14]
 activities.


[^0]:    Soure: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

[^1]:    1. The sharper 1954-55 increase in the sum of the new nonresidential construction and
    preducers' durable equipment components of the gross national product than in plant and predtecrs' durable equipment components of the gross national product than in plant and equipment expenditures as reported by the Commerce-SEC survey is due mainly to the more important influence of automobiles in the national product series, reflecting differences in industrial coverage.
    $371762^{\circ}-56-2$
[^2]:    1. Ratios are weighted average inventories to average monthly sales.

    Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

[^3]:    1. Government receipts and expenditures on income and product accounts differ ina number of respects from the regular or cash budget accounts. Like the cash, but unlike the regular budget, they include trust account activities. Unlike both the regular and cash budgets
    they exclude certain lending and capital transactions. Also, receipts in any given year include they exclude certain tending and capital transactions. Also, receipts in any given year incude
[^4]:    Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

[^5]:    1. Historical estimate of current and constant dollar farm GNP are shown in the August 1954 issue of SURVEY of CURrENT BUSINESS.
    2. The man-hours represent the monthly average for each year of the number at work in agriculture times the average hours from the Census Monthly Report of the Labor Force.
[^6]:    1. Sales of jewelry stores, other durable-goods stores, and other nondurable-goods stores are not shown separately but are included in the appropriate total.
    Source: U, S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics and Burean of the Census.
[^7]:    $r$ Revised.
    $\circ^{7}$ Includes in ventory valuation adjustment. $\quad$ Q Government sales are not deducted.

[^8]:    r Revised. p Preliminary. 1 Data are for 344 center

[^9]:    - Revised. $\quad>$ Preliminary, $\ddagger$ Revisions for January-August 1954 will be shown later. I See similar note on p. S-21.

    O Data for semimanufacturers reported as "special category, type 1 " are included with finished manufactures.
    $\oplus$ Includes data not shown separately.
    § Fxcludes "special category, type 1" exports; electrical machinery data are excluded through 1954 only.

[^10]:    Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. $\oint$ Includes data not shown separately

[^11]:    Revised. p Preliminary.
    

[^12]:    Carpet class ．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

[^13]:    - Revised. $\quad$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Preliminary estimate of production based on Ward's Automotive Reports. Production for preceding month: 682,700 passenger cars; 98,000 trucks.
    ${ }^{2}$ For 35 States. ${ }^{7}$ 'Exports revised beginning January 1954 to include 2 types of aircraft formerly classified as "special category" and therefore excluded from the total
    $\S$ Excludes railroad-owned private refrigerator cars. $\odot$ Data beginning December 1955 reflect reclassification of reporting roads to revised I. C. C. list of Class I line-haul railroads;

[^14]:    

